

DAILY REPORT

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JAPAN

Fishery Talks With USSR Resume; 'Rough Going' Seen	C 1
Further Delay Would Impair Ties	C 1
Iraqi Use of Chemical Weapons 'Most Regrettable'	C 1
ROK Opposition to Royal Visit Said Puzzling	C 2
Nakasone May Call Double Elections 'Anytime'	C 2

NORTH KOREA

Embassy in Austria Issues Statement on Defection	D 1
Soviet Delegation Arrives for Economic, S&T Talks	D 2
Administration Council Banquet	D 2
Commentator Urges ROK To Accept Olympics Proposal	D 3
CSSR's Husak Receives DPRK Trade Delegation	D 5
O Chin-u Greets MPR Defense Minister on Army Day	D 5
5th Session of 7th SPA To Open in Pyongyang 7 Apr	D 6
Scientists View Technological Revolution Tasks	D 6
Construction of Taechon Power Plant Explained	D 7
[NODONG SINMUN 17 Mar]	
Long-distance Sea Line Conveyor Belt Introduced	D 10

SOUTH KOREA

Media Comments on Reagan's Address to Congress	E 1
Editorial Assesses Reagan's Human Rights Statement	E 2
[CHUNGANG ILBO 17 Mar]	
Opposition Forms Coalition for Constitutional Reform	E 3
[KYODO]	
NKDP, Dissidents Oppose Japan Prince's Visit	E 4
[THE KOREA TIMES 18 Mar]	
Politicians Liaison to Catholic Church Questioned	E 4
[KYONGYANG SINMUN 15 Mar]	
Unification Council Urges Spiritual Combat	E 5

BURMA

VOPB Broadcasts BCP CC Political Report	G 1
---	-----

CAMBODIA

Phnom Penh Supports SRV's Memorandum on China	H 1
USSR-Aided Power Plant in Siem Reap Opened	H 2
Mat Ly Leads Trade Union Delegation to Laos	H 3
CGDK Issues Proposal for Political Settlement [VODK]	H 3
Press Communique [VODK]	H 4
Heng Samrin's Nephew on SRV, Indochina Plans [VOK]	H 6

LAOS

Further on Nguyen Huu Tho's Vientiane Visit	I 1
SRV Delegates Meet With SPC	I 1
Received by Souphanouvong	I 1
Phoumi Vongvichit Speech at Women's Day Meeting	I 2
Phoumi Vongvichit Leaves for CSSR, GDR, MPR	I 7
CPV, KPRP Attend 1st SPC Party Committee Congress	I 7

VIETNAM

Gorbachev Supports SRV in Meeting With Le Duan	K 1
Pham Van Dong Receives Soviet Gas Industry Group	K 1
NHAN DAN on Moscow Party Organization Congress [5 Mar]	K 1
PRC 1-14 March Border Provocations Reported	K 3
Sino-Thai 'Slander Campaign' Against SRV Condemned	K 3
India Reportedly Denies Calling for SRV Withdrawal	K 4
National Assembly Delegation Leaves for Laos	K 5
SRV-Cambodian Friendship Association Meets 14 March	K 5
U.S., S. African Actions Against Angola Criticized	K 5
Text of CPV Directive on Criticism, Self-Criticism	K 6
NHAN DAN Editorial on Local Party Congresses	K 7
Red River Delta Farmers' Income Increasing	K 9
Pham Van Dong Congratulates New Libyan Leaders	K 10

AUSTRALASIA

AUSTRALIA

Hayden Calls for Destruction of Chemical Weapons	M 1
--	-----

COOK ISLANDS

USSR Willing To Accept Nuclear-Free South Pacific	M 1
---	-----

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Wingti on Military Ties With Indonesia, Australia	M 1
---	-----

INDONESIA

Lange Arrives to Discuss Bilateral Relations	N 1
Confers With Suharto	N 1
Sudharmono Reports on Talks	N 1

MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE

MALAYSIA

Hayden, Ritthauddeen Concerned Over USSR Activity	O 1
[BERITA HARIAN 7 Mar]	
Singapore Explanation of Goh Remarks Accepted	O 1
Further on Bombings, Unrest in Sabah State	O 2
Mahathir on Security	O 2
Foreigners Among 8 Suspects	O 2
706 Foreigners Detained	O 2
Police Chief on Situation	O 3
Opposition Calls for Repatriation of Filipinos [AFP]	O 4
Sabah Court: Chief Minister May Hold Elections [AFP]	O 4
Sabah Minister Fails To Gain Stronger Backing [AFP]	O 5

PHILIPPINES

Laurel Says Government To Avoid Marcos Mistakes	P 1
Laurel Meets Envoys, Explains Government	P 1
Enrile Denies Having 'Agreement' With Marcos	P 2
New Labor Minister Outlines New Program	P 2
[PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 10 Mar]	
Forced Payment of Marcos' Debts Termed 'Unjust'	P 3
Arroyo: Pressure on Cabinet To Declare Status	P 4
Batasan 'Legitimacy' Unnecessary to Government	P 5
[ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA 6 Mar]	
Aquino Cabinet Composition Analyzed	P 5
[ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA 10 Mar]	
Columnist Claims Local Elections Planned in July	P 7
[PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 9 Mar]	
Enrile Denounced for Public Criticism of Aquino	P 8
[ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA 8 Mar]	
Returning Exiles Face Obstacles Recovering Assets	P 9
[PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS 15 Mar]	
New Information Ministry Criticized for Abuses	P 10
Locsin Announces Policy [PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 8 Mar]	P 10
Free, Open Press Pledged [ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA 8 Mar]	P 11
Some Paper's Access Limited [TIMES JOURNAL 13 Mar]	P 11
Ministry Termed Incompetent [PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 14 Mar]	P 11
Media Seizures Decried	P 12
U.S. Senator To Help Recover Marcos' Wealth	P 13
U.S. Problem of What To Do With Marcoses Viewed	P 14
[ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA 9 Mar]	
Editorial On U.S. Support of Right-Wing Dictators	P 15
[PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 9 Mar]	
Report on PRC Envoy Interview on Trade Ties	P 15
NDF Head on Potential, Limitations of Government	P 16
[PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 9 Mar]	
Sison on Aquino Government, Proposed Ceasefire	P 18
[PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 12 Mar]	
NPA's Dante Wants Removal of Enrile, Ramos	P 19
[ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA 12 Mar]	
Reports Vary on Status of Ceasefire Talks	P 20
Talks Reported Underway [KYODO]	P 20
Enrile Doubts NPA Sincerity	P 21
NPA Denies Truce, Makes Demands [AFP]	P 21
Malacanang Temporarily Closed After Crowds Stampede	P 22

FISHERY TALKS WITH USSR RESUME; 'ROUGH GOING' SEEN

OW171248 Tokyo KYODO in English 1240 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 17 KYODO -- Japan and the Soviet Union Monday resumed their long-suspended fishery talks here on fixing catch quota and fishing conditions for this year in each other's 200-nautical-mile economic zones.

The deadlocked talks have been suspended since February 14 because of the recently concluded congress of the Soviet Communist Party. Disagreement at the talks has forced Japanese fishing boats to suspend operations in Soviet waters for nearly three months now.

Japan has offered a "fishery cooperation fee" of 2.7 billion yen and asked the Soviet Union to ease its proposal for tougher restrictions on Japanese fishing, but to no avail. Japanese sources here thus predicted continued rough going at the resumed talks.

The Soviet Union had proposed a Japanese catch ceiling of 500,000 tons, but demanded a "fishery cooperation fee" for any catch in excess of 300,000 tons. At the same time, it proposed stiffening limitations on Japanese fishing. Especially, it sought a total ban on dragnet fishing in five areas where it had been permitted until this year. But Japan rejected the demand which it said could deal a fatal blow to Japan's dragnet fishing in northern waters.

The Japanese negotiating team is led by Akio Kyota, director of the Oceanic Fisheries Department of the fisheries agency.

Further Delay Would Impair Ties

OW180255 Tokyo KYODO in English 0246 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Tokyo, March 18 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said Tuesday he expects the reopened Japan-Soviet fishery talks to produce quick agreement in view of the warming of overall bilateral relations. He declined, however, to speculate on the possibility of a visit to Moscow by Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Tsutomu Hata to break a stalemate.

Negotiations were halted February 24 with the two countries differing widely in their positions. Japanese fishing in the Soviet 200-mile economic zone has been suspended for nearly three months. A further delay would impair Tokyo-Moscow ties, which have improved steadily in recent months as evidenced by Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's trip to Tokyo in January, Abe told reporters. The Shevardnadze visit was the first by a Soviet foreign minister in a decade.

IRAQI USE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS 'MOST REGRETTABLE'

OW170831 Tokyo KYODO in English 0828 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Tokyo, March 17 KYODO -- Japan called on Iraq Monday not to use chemical weapons against Iran again in their military conflict. "The use of such weapons, which infringes the Geneva Protocol of 1925, is most regrettable," Foreign Ministry Spokesman Yoshio Hatano said in a statement. "The Government of Japan strongly urges that such weapons be never used again."

The Japanese statement was prompted by United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar's remarks last Friday that Iraq has used chemical weapons in its war with Iran. The U.N. chief cited as evidence a report by four experts who said Iraqi troops have been using mustard gas and occasionally nerve gas.

Hatano said Japan "is deeply concerned about the continuation of the Iran-Iraq conflict, particularly its recent intensification, and strongly appeals to both countries to exercise self-restraint and strengthen their efforts for a peaceful solution."

ROK OPPOSITION TO ROYAL VISIT SAID PUZZLING

OW180227 Tokyo KYODO in English 0204 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Tokyo, March 18 KYODO -- A high-ranking Foreign Ministry official expressed puzzlement Tuesday at an objection by South Korean opposition leaders to Japanese Crown Prince Akihito's projected visit to Seoul this fall. "I thought they were welcoming the visit" by Japan's crown prince and princess, the official said of a group comprising former presidential candidate Kim Tae-chung, Kim Yong-sam and six other opposition and dissident leaders. We hope all Koreans will welcome the royal couple's visit," commented the official who spoke on condition that he not be identified.

Japanese and South Korean officials have formally started talks to prepare for a visit by Crown Prince Akihito and his commoner wife Princess Michiko to South Korea possibly in October in return for President Chon Tu-hwan's trip to Tokyo in 1984.

The newly-established Korean group, the National Liaison Organization for Democratization, is representing the New Korea Democratic Party, the Council for the Promotion of Democracy and three other dissident movements. The organization, calling for democratic reform, charged Monday that Japan is supporting President Chon's "dictatorial" government.

NAKASONE MAY CALL DOUBLE ELECTIONS 'ANY TIME'

OW180803 Tokyo KYODO in English 0750 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Tokyo, March 18 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone may call a general election anytime he likes if the result is favorable for the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, a high-ranking member of Nakasone's faction says. The remarks by Hikosaburo Okonogi, a former MITI minister and senior Nakasone faction member, who said the prime minister has "good reasons" to call a snap election, are bound to fuel the growing speculation that a snap lower house election may be combined with a scheduled upper house ballot this summer, possibly in June.

"There are lots of good reasons for dissolving the Diet," Okonogi said in an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE on Monday. Okonogi's remarks, however, are at odds with views held by Nakasone's rivals within the LDP, as well as in the opposition camp.

In a meeting with members of the LDP faction led by former Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Monday, Kiichi Miyazawa, chairman of the LDP executive council and a prospective candidate for Nakasone's job, warned that the Suzuki faction may pull out of the Nakasone Cabinet if Nakasone pushes through an early general election. The Suzuki faction, one of the five major power groups within the LDP, holds four of the 20 cabinet posts and provides key support to the Nakasone government.

Like other rivals of Nakasone within the ruling party, Miyazawa argued that there were no major or pressing political issues to warrant a snap election.

Okonogi, however, disagreed. He said that Nakasone may go to the country if, for one thing, the opposition challenges the government economic policy to cope with the rising strength of the yen. In addition, Okonogi argued, Nakasone would have every reason to dissolve the lower house if the Diet fails to take action to rectify the inequality in representation of urban and rural areas in the lower house, an issue which is expected to dominate Diet business during the current diet session.

Also, Okonogi argued that a dissolution this year would no be too early, as the lower house, elected in December 1982 for a four-year term, has entered its third year. He concurred when asked if he believes that the lower house should be dissolved "while the going is good," that is to say, the prime minister should take advantage of an expected buoyant national mood following the Tokyo economic summit and a visit by Prince Charles and Princess Diana of Britain in May.

Along with Nakasone's political rivals, most politicians of the opposition camp are firmly against simultaneous election, fearing that it would benefit the LDP with Nakasone riding high in the opinion polls. "It won't be strange if the prime minister dissolves the Diet tomorrow if he thinks he can win an election and has reason to do so," Okonogi said.

Okonogi, however, became reticent when asked about the linkage of a electoral victory and a third term for Nakasone as prime minister. "It is extremely arrogant to talk about a third term," he said, but left the question open whether LDP rules that forbid a third consecutive term for the party president should be revised so that Nakasone can remain in the job beyond October this year.

EMBASSY IN AUSTRIA ISSUES STATEMENT ON DEFECTION

SK181035 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] According to a report from Vienna, Austria, the Embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Austria published the following statement in connection with the statement of the U.S. Embassy in Austria that it accepted the so-called request of Sin Sang-ok and Choe Un-hui for exile in the United States: The Embassy of the United States in the Republic of Austria on March 17, 1986 issued a statement saying that it had accepted the request of Sin Sang-ok and Choe Un-hui for so-called exile to the United States.

In this connection, the Embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the Republic of Austria states as follows: Sin Sang-ok and Choe Un-hui have already been living in exile since their departure from South Korea. While in exile they have conducted film-producing activities in direct contracts with our Republic, too. Sympathizing with their conditions and according to their wishes the film authority concerned of our Republic has provided them with all conditions and facilities needed for their free activities in producing films in our Republic and abroad and jointly produced several films. With our active assistance they have worked with their main office in Austria and branch office in Hungary.

It is hardly understandable that Sin Sang-ok and Choe Un-hui went this time to the U.S. Embassy in Austria to ask what they call "assistance", which the U.S. authority accepted. They have so far made free and unrestrained visits to socialist countries as well as various capitalist countries including Britain, West Germany and France for their own activities. Therefore it is illogical to say that they, who have lived in exile for such a long time, have sought another "exile."

Then, why do Sin Sang-ok and Choe Un-hui suddenly talk about "exile" today? They went to the American Embassy to hide themselves not in order to seek the so-called exile, but to embezzle a large amount of money they have got temporarily as a fund for film production from the authority concerned of our republic. Some time ago, Sin Sang-ok requested us to provide him with 3 million dollars needed for a joint production of a feature film "Jinghis Khan" for which he allegedly was going to conclude a contract with the Hungarian "Ma film studio" on behalf of "Sin film studio." In compliance with his request, we sent the required remittance to him through our Golden Star Bank [AG] in Austria.

Casting greedy eyes on this money, Sin Sang-ok fabricated a farce of seeking "asylum" in an attempt to turn the money through illegal channel to another country. This simply suggests that Sin Sang-ok has embarked on the road of committing the crimes of seizing our state money for his own purpose. We do not care whether Sin Sang-ok and Choe Un-hui seek "asylum" in the United States or go to any other places. It is up to their free intention. But we can never connive at their illegal seizure of our state money.

We have already informed the authorities of Austria, the scene of case, of this fact. We consider that the U.S. authorities need to clearly understand the criminal nature of the "exile" farce staged by Sin Sang-ok and discreetly behave.

Even if the U.S. authorities may accept their request for "asylum" it must neither protect nor conspire with them in their attempted seizure of the large sum of our state money. Now the problem is to prevent Sin Sang-ok from seizing a large amount of our state money under the false pretext of "exile" and to regain the said money. Once this problem has been settled, we would have no other opinion.

For this purpose, we are ready to meet with Sin Sang-ok and settle the money problem in any places under protection on the Austrian or U.S. side, if necessary. It is our hope that the United States will incline its ears to this simple demand of ours.

SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR ECONOMIC, S & T TALKS

SK171035 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Pyongyang, March 17 (KCNA) -- A Soviet Government delegation headed by Yakov Petrovich Ryabov, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, arrived here today by air to attend the 20th meeting of the DPRK-USSR Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee.

It was met at the airport by Vice-Premier Kim Pok-sin, Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Kim Chong-u, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Hong Hak-su, Vice-Chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology Yi Kon-sik and officials concerned.

The delegation was also met by Soviet Ambassador Nikolay Shubnikov, trade representative Zhukov Nikita and officials of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang.

Administration Council Banquet

SK180514 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0459 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Pyongyang, March 18 (KCNA) -- The Administration Council arranged a banquet at the People's Palace of Culture on the evening of March 17 for the Soviet Government delegation headed by Yakov Petrovich Ryabov, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, which has come to Korea to attend the 20th meeting of the Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the DPRK and the USSR.

In her speech, Vice-Premier Kim Pok-sin reviewed results of the economic and cultural cooperation between the two countries in the past 37 years since the signing of the agreement on economic and cultural cooperation between Korea and the Soviet Union. Referring to the vigorous endeavours of the Soviet people to implement the decisions of the 27th congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, she said the Korean people were convinced that they would achieve greater success in their efforts to carry out the 12th Five-Year Plan.

Saying that the Korean and Soviet peoples had always supported and cooperated closely with each other on the common front for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism against imperialism, she stressed: the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and the Soviet Union are expanding and developing to a new, higher stage in all domains in the spirit agreed upon at the top-level meetings and talks held during the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to the Soviet Union.

The Korean people who value the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the Korean and Soviet peoples will make every effort possible for their further strengthening and development, she stated.

Speaking next, Yakov Petrovich Ryabov said: The traditional Soviet-Korean friendship is being consolidated day by day. This is the desire of our people and fully accords with the interest of world socialism.

The Soviet visit of a party and state delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in May 1984, and the agreements reached at the top level in its course have been a powerful driving force of the development of friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries, he said, and stressed: The Soviet-Korean relations have made a remarkable development in all fields after the historic occasion.

Referring to the successful starting of the 20th meeting of the consultative committee amid the desire to strengthen the economic and scientific-technological relations between the two countries, he said: Our common goal is to make these relations contribute to carrying out the vast creative plans put forward by the parties of the two countries.

He said: The Soviet people value fraternal friendship and cooperation with the Korean people and they will make every effort to further strengthen and develop the Soviet-Korean friendship in accordance with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance concluded between the two countries. Concluding his speech, he wished the fraternal Korean people fresh success in their struggle for the socialist construction and the country's reunification.

COMMENTATOR URGES ROK TO ACCEPT OLYMPICS PROPOSAL

SK180754 Pyongyang, Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Station commentary by Cho Tong-ik: "The Proposal for Cohosting the Olympics Should Be Realized"]

[Text] From 11 to 13 March, a meeting of the nonaligned coordinating countries in the sports field was held in Cuba with the participation of representatives from some 30 countries. The final document adopted at the meeting resolutely and firmly supported our proposal for cohosting the 24th Olympics by the North and South of Korea, pointed out that, unless an agreement on cohosting the 24th Olympic Games is reached, the international Olympic movement will fall into an inextricable crisis, and expressed great concern over this. This graphically speaks for the unbiased public opinion of the world's peace-loving people who want to rescue the Olympics from crises and the 24th Olympic Games to substantially help the peaceful reunification of Korea.

As everyone knows, the Olympics is a sports festival which adopts as its lofty ideal promoting friendship and unity among the peoples of many countries in the world through sound sports activities and, furthermore, contributing to the cause of world peace.

Therefore, all democratic conditions, in which the safety of athletes and tourists from many countries with different ideologies and systems is protected and their ability to make contacts with each other while freely conducting activities is ensured, should be fully guaranteed in order to help the Olympics proceed in conformity with its ideal.

In view of this, South Korea is not a proper place for the venue of the Olympic Games. South Korea is a colony of the United States and a place where fascism runs rampant where the democratic freedoms and rights of the people are ruthlessly trampled underfoot by many kinds of evil laws, and where the infringement upon human rights is the worst. Countless youths, students, and people, who claim the basic democratic freedoms and rights of man, have been reduced to victims of the fascist dictatorship in South Korea, and not a few people, who have visited South Korea to meet their parents, relatives, and friends, have been arrested, detained, and punished on charges of conducting espionage activities.

Also, South Korea is a forward nuclear base, in which some 40,000 U.S. imperialist aggression forces and some 1 million of the puppet army are constantly ready for combat and about 1,000 nuclear weapons are deployed, and a dangerous place where war may be ignited at any moment.

At present, the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise, in which some 200,000 U.S. imperialist aggression forces and puppet armed forces and a large amount of modern war equipment are mobilized, is being frantically waged in South Korea. No one can deny that this war exercise poses a realistic danger in which it can be turned into a real war at any moment.

The fact that South Korea was chosen as the venue for the Olympic Games, running counter to the expectation of the world's people, is an outcome of the criminal maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets to use the Olympics for their impure political purposes. Through the Olympic Games, the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique seek the criminal attempt to justify the U.S. imperialists' policy of the military occupation of South Korea and to perpetuate national division by camouflaging South Korea, a colony of the United States, as an independent state.

Also, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to realize its wild desire for long-term power through the Olympics. Desperately opposing our proposal for cohosting the Olympics, the South Korean puppet clique is inciting North-South confrontation among the people while talking about the so-called North's subversive offensives or armed provocations with the Olympics as an opportunity, and, at the same time, is suppressing the people's movement for democratization. Not content with this, the clique is bestially cracking down on a peaceful signature collection campaign, a type of a petition, branding it as a violent act. This shows that the wretches are using the Olympics as a means to prolong their power.

It is natural for a broad range of people at home and abroad to resolutely denounce the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the puppets to use the Olympics for their impure political purposes and to ardently support our proposal for cohosting the Olympics in order to save the Olympiad from crises and create favorable circumstances for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

Representatives from many countries, who attended the first general meeting of chairmen of leading sports organizations of the socialist countries held in Vietnam, warned that if South Korea alone hosts the Olympic Games, the state of boycott en masse will be created and the sports event will be handicapped, and strongly asserted that the only way for breaking through difficulties facing the Olympic movement lies in the North-South cohosting of the Olympics.

The adoption of the final document, actively supporting the proposal for cohosting the Olympics, at the meeting of the nonaligned coordinating countries in the sports field, shows that the voices of unbiased public opinion demanding the realization of the proposal for cohosting the Olympics are growing stronger.

Those who treasure the ideal of the Olympics and desire the peaceful reunification of Korea can find no reason for opposing our proposal for cohosting the games. The South Korean side should listen to the fair public opinion of the world and accept our proposal for cohosting the games.

CSSR's HUSAK RECEIVES DPRK TRADE DELEGATION

SK150430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0416 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] Pyongyang, March 15 (KCNA) -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, on March 12 met the Korean trade union delegation headed by Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions.

The head of the delegation conveyed regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to President Gustav Husak. President Gustav Husak expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to transmit his sincere greetings to President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. He said he wished respected Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life.

The Czechoslovak party and people fully support all peace-oriented initiatives and proposals advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for a peaceful solution of the Korean question and will invariably do so in the future, too, he stressed.

He wholeheartedly wished the Korean people greater success in their struggle for accelerating socialist construction and achieving the peaceful reunification of the country under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

O CHIN- GREET'S MPR DEFENSE MINISTER ON ARMY DAY

DK180432 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0422 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Pyongyang, March 18 (KCNA) -- Vice-Marshal of the Korean People's Army O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, sent a message of greetings to Colonel General J. Yondon, minister of defense of Mongolia, on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the founding of the Mongolian People's Army.

The message said that the Mongolian People's Army has over the past 65 years creditably discharged its mission and duty as the genuine revolutionary armed forces of the people and is now reliably defending its people's cause of socialist construction by constantly reinforcing combat capacity under the leadership of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

The message expressed the belief that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples and armies of Korea and Mongolia would further expand and develop on the road of the common struggle for the victory of the cause of peace and socialism.

5TH SESSION OF 7TH SPA TO OPEN IN PYONGYANG 7 APR

SK180429 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0421 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Pyongyang, March 18 (KCNA) -- The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on March 17 adopted a decision on the convocation of a session of the SPA. According to the decision, the 5th session of the 7th SPA of the DPRK will be convened in Pyongyang on April 7, 1986.

SCIENTISTS VIEW TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION TASKS

SK170427 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Meetings of scientists and technicians have been held throughout the country, most recently in South Pyongan and Hwanghae Provinces, in Kaesong, and at the Ministry of Railways. Participating in these meetings together with scientists and technicians from the relevant units were functionaries from the sectors concerned.

The meetings discussed measures for bringing about a new change in developing the country's science and technology by evaluating the status of carrying out the task set forth in the congratulatory message of the WPK Central Committee to a meeting of technological innovation pioneers from throughout the country and by thoroughly implementing the party's policy for the technological revolution.

Reports and discussions were made at the meetings. At a meeting of scientists and technicians held in South Pyongan Province, those who made reports and participated in discussions said that by implementing more than 5,580 valuable plans for technological innovations amid the vigorous advance movement of technological revolution, plants and enterprises in the province have greatly economized on raw materials, fuel, and labor and rapidly developed production last year.

A meeting of scientists and technicians held in South Hwanghae Province noted many successes in carrying out the technological revolution last year, such as the 15 April technological innovation shock brigade's overfulfillment of the task of the technological innovation by 117 percent. This meeting then discussed the task assigned to the province this year.

At a meeting of scientists and technicians held in Kaesong, those who made reports and participated in discussions called for thoroughly implementing the party's policy for the technological revolution by effectively conducting scientific research work to explore and use substitute fuels with a noble will to rapidly develop science and technology to meet the requirement of the development of the situation.

A meeting of scientists and technicians, which was held at the Ministry of Railways, said that scientists and technicians in the railway transportation sector, including the scientists of the railway scientific Research Institute, have positively forged ahead with the work of making railway transportation modern and scientific by resolving many scientific and technical problems, such as the manufacture of a modern railway track crack detector.

Those who made reports and participated in discussions called for loyally repaying the party's and the leader's great trust in and expectation of scientists and technicians by bringing about a new, greater change in carrying out the technological revolution by upholding the great leader's New Year's message and the decisions of the 11th Plenary Session of the 6th Party Central Committee.

CONSTRUCTION OF TAECHON POWER PLANT EXPLAINED

SK171113 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2122 GMT 16 Mar 86

[17 March NODONG SINMUN editorial: "Let Us Concentrate All Efforts on the Construction of the Taechon Power Plant"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has recently given a teaching with regard to the creation of a new construction speed by concentrating all efforts on the construction of the Taechon power plant. He has also clearly elucidated the tasks and methods arising in the construction of hydroelectric power plants and the Taechon power plant. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We should accelerate the construction of the Taechon power plant.

The Taechon power plant, which is now being built in accordance with the far-sighted plan of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is the largest hydroelectric power plant in our country and will produce more electricity than at the Supung Hydraulic Power Plant by blocking the water courses of courses of several rivers, including the Chungmangang River, flowing to the Northwest region of our country, thereby storing several billion tons of water and then letting it drop into the Taeryonggang River. This power plant is also one being built by the new hydraulic resources development plan that our party has uniquely set forth.

By rapidly constructing this power plant, we not only can smoothly meet the constantly increasing electric power demands of the national economy by epochally increasing its electric power production capability, but can also successfully resolve the problem of water supply for the newly developing reclaimed tideland in the (?west coast) area. By properly managing the water of the Taeryonggang River, we can prevent flooding and droughts in the area along the river forever, and by creating thick forests on the mountains around the water reservoir, we can change the appearance of the country more excellently.

The acceleration to complete the construction of the Taechon power plant in a short period of time is also an urgent requirement arising in implementing the present national economic plan and in occupying the grand 10 major prospective targets of the socialist economic construction in particular.

Upholding the 1986 New Year's address by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the decision of the 11th plenary session of the 6th party Central Committee, we are now carrying out the vast task of building more new modern plants and enterprises while rapidly developing the key industries and railway transportation and accelerating the technological revolution.

Accordingly, what is required more now is electric power, the basic power for production. The demands for this electric power will also rapidly increase in the future.

The acceleration to rapidly complete the construction of the Taechon power plant is an important way for smoothly meeting the rapidly increasing electric power demands. Once the construction of the Taechon power plant is completed rapidly, major problems related to the overall development of the economy and the improvement of the people's livelihood can be resolved. This is why our party has set a goal to complete the construction of this power plant in the shortest period of time and has wisely led the struggle for this goal.

We have already achieved many successes in the construction of the Taechon power plant under the leadership of the party. In this year, a 100-ri waterway tunnel has already been opened; and the construction of various generators, including generators No 1 and No 2, the main dam, and the auxiliary dam has been actively accelerated.

Under such conditions, if labor efforts, facilities, and materials are concentrated on this construction, the construction of this power plant can be accelerated and rapidly completed within the period that the party intends and wants.

All functionaries should firmly and deeply grasp the party demands with regard to the acceleration of the construction of the Taechon power plant and have deep interest in and pay close attention to this so that a new construction speed in the construction of this power plant can be created.

First of all, the work of organizing efforts should be correctly carried out, and the organizational and command work should be properly carried out. We have already done much work in the construction of the Taechon power plant under the leadership of the party. However, there is still vast work to be done. In particular, we have many tasks concerning the construction of the main dam. The rapid completion of the construction of the Taechon power plant entirely depends on how we can concentrate main efforts on the construction of the main dam.

Sectors concerned should correctly organize construction so as to concentrate all possible efforts on the construction of the Taechon power plant on the bases of the concrete analysis of the currently available resources. At the same time, sectors concerned should also make efforts so that facilities and materials can be smoothly mobilized for this construction. In particular, sectors concerned should make all possible efforts to concentrate all efforts on the construction of the main dam so that its construction can be rapidly completed.

The smooth production and supply of materials and production facilities are the urgent requirement for successfully waging the nature remaking projects. The construction of the Taechon power plant is a grand nature remaking project. Therefore, without the mobilization of vast material resources we cannot successfully carry out the construction of the Taechon power plant.

State and economic organs and material supply organs should establish a system capable of preferentially supplying various kinds of materials and facilities needed to enhance the speed of the construction of the power plant on the basis of a concrete analysis. At the same time, the state and economic organs and the material supply organs should properly lead and control this system.

The basic materials needed for the rapid completion of the construction of the Taechon power plant are cement and steel materials. If cement and steel materials are smoothly produced and supplied, the construction of the Taechon power plant can be completed in a short period of time as demanded by the party.

The building material and metal industry fields should guarantee the timely supply of cement and steel materials to the site of the construction of the Taechon power plant by operating the existing cement plants and iron and steel works at full capacity.

Sectors concerned should produce and supply sufficient amounts of not only cement and steel materials, but also various kinds of materials, including wood. They should also thoroughly establish the steps of supplying modern machines needed in the construction of the power plant such as trucks, hauling machines, and (?concrete placing machines).

To rapidly complete the construction of the power plant, generator facilities should also be produced and supplied in a timely manner. No matter how rapidly we may complete the construction of the dams and other structures in the power plant, if we fail to assemble and establish generator facilities in a timely manner in the construction site we cannot produce electricity.

Plants and enterprises concerned, including the Taean heavy machine complex, should vigorously wage the struggle to produce and supply generator facilities in conformity with the rapid progress in the construction of the power plant. Thus, they should produce and supply all generator facilities as planned without fail.

The railway transportation sector should properly organize the work for railway transportation and should transport materials and facilities needed in the construction of the power plant in a timely manner.

The construction of the Taechon power plant is a partywide, statewide, and all people's work. Therefore, when the entire party, the whole country, and all the people provide their active support, the construction of the power plant can be rapidly completed.

Sectors concerned and local party and government organs should produce and supply construction machines, materials, supplementary foodstuffs, labor protection materials, and other daily consumer goods in a timely manner by mobilizing all possible reserves. In particular, responsible functionaries of party committees and administrative and economic guidance committees in the province and county concerned should carry out the work to more properly build dormitories, recreational facilities, and other service facilities for the construction workers of the Taechon power plant in a responsible manner.

The masters in accelerating to rapidly complete the construction of the Taechon power plant are precisely the construction workers themselves. Therefore, all construction workers and soldiers who are being mobilized in the construction of the Taechon power plant should constantly create a new speed, the speed of the eighties, in the construction with the dignity of participating in the honorable and rewarding work of not only providing a precious asset for the prosperity of the country and for the happiness of our next generations, but also of changing anew the appearance of the land of the country.

The construction workers and soldiers should introduce advanced construction methods and actively mechanize the construction work. In particular, by waging the technological innovation movement among themselves, the construction workers and soldiers should introduce various methods in the construction of the dams. At the same time, they should increase the construction speed to the maximum by inventing and introducing new modern production facilities and machines.

Along with this, guidance functionaries in the construction field and construction workers should economize to the maximum various materials, including cement, by living up to the experiences they attained in the construction of power plants in the past. At the same time, they should actively utilize the existing machine facilities by properly repairing and readjusting them.

The speed battle demands the enhancement of quality as well as quantity to the maximum. By following the high loyalty to the party and the leader demonstrated by unheralded heroes in the past, all construction workers should enhance the construction speed to the maximum and, at the same time, should make active efforts to maintain the quality of the construction at the highest level.

The construction workers of the power plant should emulate the model of the working class of Nagwon and Yongson who have always carried out the tasks assigned by the party in an excellent manner by highly demonstrating the indomitable revolutionary spirit, the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude. Thus, they should create new exploits in the construction of the Taechon power plant. By doing so, they should repay the party's great trust and expectation with loyalty.

LONG-DISTANCE SEA LINE CONVEYER BELT INTRODUCED

SK150419 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0402 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] Pyongyang, March 14 (KCNA) -- The large-size long-distance belt conveyer line of the Unryul mine operating at Kumsanpo, South Hwanghae Province, on the west coast of Korea has changed its course of the carriage of overburden to Sohae-ri. Built in June, 1975, for the carriage of the overburden of the Unryul mine, the conveyer line has transported tens of millions of cubic metres of overburden out to the sea over the last ten years. In this period Kumsanpo has been linked with Nungum and Kom Islets, bringing into shape a breakwater 160 metres wide in a 6 kilometre section. The miners of the Unryul mine recently moved the equipment including the self-propelled unloading frame from Kom Islet to Nungum Islet and began carrying overburden towards the land of Sohae-ri.

MEDIA COMMENTS ON REAGAN'S ADDRESS TO CONGRESS

SK170949 [Editorial Report] South Korean vernacular newspapers, on 15 and 16 March, carry editorials on U.S. President Reagan's 8-page document "Freedom, Regional Security, and Global Peace" sent to the U.S. Congress.

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean on 15 March, on page 2, carries a 600-word editorial on the subject entitled "Reagan's Shift in Policy" with the subhead "A Contribution to the Promotion of Human Rights and Democratization in Friendly Countries Is Expected." In its introduction, the editorial says that Reagan's statement "has produced the effect of sending a firm message even to the dictators of its friendly nations," because the statement was released in the wake of the ousters of Duvalier in Haiti and Marcos in the Philippines.

The editorial continues: "It was a warning to the authoritarian regimes rejected by the people, regardless of whether they are anticommunist and friendly countries, that they cannot expect continued U.S. support. The Reagan administration which succeeded in its involvement in the ousters of the dictators in Haiti and the Philippines, is gradually raising its voice advising democratization to the authoritarian regimes of its friendly countries in the Third World. This is very noteworthy because this shows a change in the Reagan administration's style of diplomacy toward authoritarian regimes in its friendly countries."

Saying that Reagan's statement is "profoundly meaningful as a shift in the human rights and foreign policies" toward the friendly countries of the United States, the editorial concludes: "The U.S. Administration must seek friendly relations with the peoples, and alliance with them, not with a certain figure or a certain force. At the same time, it must clearly realize that temporary political stability achieved through suppressive politics in its friendly countries does not serve long-term U.S. interests. Reagan's statement implies that this may have been realized. Thus, a contribution to the promotion of the democratization of the authoritarian regimes in the friendly nations is expected."

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean on 16 March, on page 2, carries an 800-word editorial entitled "Any Dictatorship Is Opposed" with the subhead "The New Human Rights Policy of the Reagan Administration." In its introduction, the editorial says that the change in the Reagan administration's human rights policy was clearly demonstrated in the attitude the United States recently adopted toward Central and South America and in the course of democratization in the Philippines. Discussing the human rights policy which the U.S. Administration has pursued so far in accordance with the principles of its former UN Ambassador Kirkpatrick, the editorial continues: "Unlike President Carter's days in the past, President Reagan unhesitatingly had given the impression of defending the suppression and corruption by Marcos in the Philippines, Pinochet in Chile, and Botha in South Africa. Moreover, people still remember that U.S. Vice President Bush even praised Marcos as a great democrat."

The editorial says that, as a result, the United States has lost the "friendship of the dissident forces of the broad strata under authoritarian regimes," and that "friendship has been gradually diminished even among the potential pro-U.S. forces" of the middle and intellectual classes as well as religious groups under those regimes. Noting the U.S. policy toward the Somoza regime in Nicaragua, the Medici regime in Brazil, and toward Argentina during the 1980's, the editorial says that "it is not very difficult to imagine the reaction which the U.S. support for those regimes and its silence toward those regimes created among the dissidents, intellectuals, and many citizens living under those regimes."

Noting the attitude the United States recently adopted in Haiti, the editorial says that "the United States seems to have begun making a new choice concerning U.S. interests, to be affected by such two contradictory stances; respectively." The editorial concludes: "In the application of such a foreign policy, the important question is how the United States will effectively implement such a human rights policy by properly avoiding charges of interfering in the sovereignty and internal affairs of the concerned countries."

Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean on 16 March, in its 600-word editorial "Reagan Doctrine" carried on page 2, discusses the doctrines of former U.S. presidents such as Truman and Nixon. It says that "President Reagan seems to have come to the conclusion that what should be sought by the United States now is peace for mankind, the promotion of human rights, and the development of democratic politics." Saying that the Reagan doctrine is noteworthy because it has been put forth in the wake of the incidents in Haiti and the Philippines and in the wake of the decision to support the Nicaraguan rebels, the editorial continues: "However, the Reagan doctrine, while stressing the promotion of democracy, emphasizes stability which must not be neglected in accordance with the situation of each country." In conclusion, it says that the "specific implementation of the Reagan doctrine is yet to be seen."

EDITORIAL ASSESSES REAGAN'S HUMAN RIGHTS STATEMENT

SK180438 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 17 Mar 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Reagan's Diplomatic Statement"]

[Text] The portion in Reagan's diplomatic statement to Congress on 14 March that most attracts our attention is his comment that "Americans believe in human rights and oppose tyranny in whatever form, whether of the left or the right."

This is a great shift in light of the traditional diplomatic policy of the Republican Party based on pragmatism rather than on grand idealism and on visible national interests rather than on abstract justice, and in light of Reagan's style.

What is more noteworthy regarding Reagan's diplomatic statement is that through the statement President Reagan has not only once again formalized his diplomatic policy which he has pursued since his inauguration, but he also made it clear that his administration is pursuing it and will continue to do so in the future.

In October 1983, the Reagan administration occupied Grenada, which at that time was being communized by military force, and replaced the regime in that country with a pro-U.S. one. The popularity he won in the wake of the Grenada invasion helped him win the 1984 presidential election. Now the Reagan administration is once again strengthening its involvement in Nicaragua in order to overthrow the leftist regime of the Sandinistas.

As part of an effort to bring down rightwing dictatorships, the Reagan administration helped the Haitians overthrow the Duvalier dictatorship and establish a new government in Haiti, and again played a decisive role in bringing down Marcos in the Philippines. Now the Reagan administration is putting pressure on the rightwing military dictatorship in Chile.

In the midst of such events, not only the U.S. media, but also the U.S. Administration and Congress frequently express concern over the situation in Korea.

Commenting on the situation of human rights and political developments in our country, a U.S. Government official who recently visited Seoul said: The United States cannot accept torture or brutal acts inflicted on prisoners, and such practices will have a great impact on relations between countries concerned and the United States. He also said that "people petitioning their government is a basic civil and human rights," referring to the campaign launched to collect signatures for the revision of the Constitution.

First of all, we should consider why foreign countries frequently interfere in the domestic affairs of countries. It is a lesson taught by history that internal division and chaos are likely to invite trouble from the outside. In the case of the Philippines, the vacuum in domestic politics brought civil disobedience and the decline of government authority and eventually led to outside intervention. A vacuum in domestic politics invites, first of all, the deterioration of public opinion in the international community. It is undesirable to both government authority and national interests.

President Reagan has always governed his policies by heeding public opinion. His respect for public opinion is one of the reasons that explains his high popularity. If world opinion about Korea were not so bad, President Reagan would not ignore it. The recent remarks by President Reagan are an expression of principle as well as a line of policy based on U.S. national interests. For this reason, Korea, a sovereign country, should not be so sensitive to U.S. reactions whenever they are expressed.

What is more, the democratic principles mentioned by President Reagan are something we should agree with and to which we should aspire. However, there are differences in which way we achieve these principles and what stages we should go through to reach them. Such issues are something our politicians and people should decide through dialogue and harmony. Therefore, it is unnecessary to deride those who listen to voices coming from the United States as flunkeyists.

We have our own characteristics. What is important at a time like this is to make efforts to prevent our allies from misreading us. We should all make efforts to make our country achieve political stability and national harmony by reflecting public opinion in addition to the demonstration of high degree of politics and dialogue, thus denying foreign countries any excuse to interfere in the domestic affairs of our country.

OPPOSITION FORMS COALITION FOR CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM

OW171115 Tokyo KYODO in English 1108 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Seoul, March 17 KYODO -- Opposition, dissident and religious groups decided Monday to set up a new, expanded organization to push their campaign jointly for constitutional amendments in pursuit of direct presidential elections. Tentatively named the National Liaison Organization for Democracy, the new organization is aimed at running the movement for a new constitution democratically, according to a group spokesman.

The decision was made at a meeting attended by Yi Min-Wu president of the New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), Kim Yong-sam, adviser to the largest opposition party, prominent political dissident Kim Tae-chung and leaders of three national organizations seeking more democracy in South Korea.

The NKDP and the three organizations have been separately campaigning for constitutional amendments, pressing the government of President Chon Tu-hwan to abandon the present indirect presidential election system before the next election in 1988.

The government has said it is ready to discuss revision of the Constitution only in 1989, after the 1988 presidential election. Elected president in 1981 to a single, seven-year term, Chon has repeatedly said he will step down in 1988 as stipulated by the Constitution to set the first example of peaceful transfer of power in the country's history.

NKDP, DISSIDENTS OPPOSE JAPAN PRINCE'S VISIT

SK180027 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] Leaders of the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) and four dissident groups yesterday agreed to oppose strongly the planned visit to Korea by Japanese Crown Prince Akihito. In a meeting over lunch at a restaurant in Namsan, they shared the view that Prince Akihito's visit to Seoul at this month 'will never be conducive to the genuine reconciliation and goodwill between the people of the two nation," Kim Yong-sam told reporters after the meeting.

The opposition position contradicted NKDP president Yi Min-u's statement last week that the visit is "desirable" for enhancing significantly the goodwill between the two nations.

The participants also decided to form a liaison body to increase cooperation among the five opposition groups, Kim said. It will be called "the national liaison organization for democratization." After the meeting, Kim Yong-sam said that they decided to form the liaison body "because the desire for democratization is greater than ever before."

POLITICIANS LIAISON TO CATHOLIC CHURCH QUESTIONED

SK170602 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 15 Mar 86 p 3

[Column by Yi Kwang-hun: "Why Do They Visit the Cardinal Often?"]

[Text] The humiliation at Canossa, an incident which I came to know of during a high school class in Western history, demonstrated how powerful the pope was in Europe in the medieval era. This incident, in which Emperor Heinrich IV of the Holy Roman Empire, who had been excommunicated by Pope Gregory VII as a result of a dispute over the right to appoint Catholic priests, had to stand in the cold snow outside a castle in Canossa, northern Italy, for 3 days until he was forgiven by the pope, took place in 1077.

Upon hearing the news that very well-known politicians in our country frequently visit a Catholic cardinal, I sometimes find myself under the illusion that we are living in a Christian country of the medieval era. Why do the politicians pay visits to the cardinal so often?

Of course, there is no reason why politicians should not meet anyone they want to see. The politicians meet with common people and high-ranking government officials alike. It is also their duty to meet with them all. The question is why these politicians frequently visit a leader of a certain religion only and seek his cooperation on certain kinds of issues.

The politicians' visits to Catholic Cardinal Kim Su-hwan began in earnest last summer and the visits and consultations with him have now become a custom for the opposition politicians whenever important issues arise.

According to newspapers, last August, when the political situation was in a chaotic state as a result of the issue of the campus stabilization law, the then education minister visited him and consulted with him with regard to pending problems related to the situation. A few days later, the president of an opposition party paid a visit to the cardinal to explain his party's decision to check and frustrate the legislation of the campus stabilization law and sought the cardinal's cooperation in that regard. In addition, an opposition leader, who had been banned from engaging in any political activity, paid a visit to the cardinal before leaving for the United States.

Also, on 6 March, the president of an opposition party paid a visit to the cardinal shortly before the joint conference by the leaders of three major political parties to discuss issues related to constitutional revision. Domestic politicians are not the only ones who are visiting the cardinal. A U.S. Congressman, Thomas -- what is his last name again? -- who came to Korea a few days ago, announcing that he came to let Korea know about the American spirit, and who poked his nose in everywhere, as if he were carrying the authority of the Reagan administration, also visited the cardinal. It is reported that he had asked the cardinal whether he had any intention of taking the lead in the campaign to collect signatures for the revision of the Constitution.

Upon hearing this question, Cardinal Kim Su-hwan reportedly said that he was in no position to take the lead in the campaign to collect signatures for the revision of the Constitution. As is widely known, our country is not a Catholic state in which the Catholic Church is regarded as the state religion, nor does the cardinal represent all the religions in our country. Nevertheless, as if they were in a competition, many politicians visit the cardinal and discussed political laws with him. This leaves the impression in my mind that something is wrong.

There are leaders of other religions, including the leaders of the Buddhist and Protestant churches. This notwithstanding, it is hard to understand why the opposition party leaders visit only the Catholic leader time after time. This may sound as though it is from a textbook, but it must be noted that political issues should be left to the politicians to resolve. Aside from the famous biblical phrase "Render unto Caesar that which is Caesar's and unto God that which is God's," it is ideal for the church and the state to maintain a not-too-close and a not-too-distant relationship, with each respecting the functions of the other. Of course, religious personages can express their views on political matters and participate in political affairs. However, expressing political views in the name of a certain religion or in the name of certain religious organizations goes beyond the bounds of religion. Religious personages' participation in political affairs should remain within the bounds of the participation of common citizens. History teaches us that theological ideas and philosophy become corrupt when they are changed into political ideology.

When the gospel preached by the Christian church was manipulated as a political ideology, it brought about the darkness of the medieval era, and the teachings of Confucius and Mencius produced a moral rigor when they became the ruling ideology during the Yi Dynasty, which regarded all other academic fields as being unacceptable. How harsh the so-called hierarchy can be, as observed in the endless war in the Middle East today which bears resemblance to dogs fighting in the midst of muddy soil.

In the hierarchy, struggle over the interpretation of theological ideas can escalate into factional confrontation and eventually transform itself into ruthless restriction of opponents which, in turn, brings a vicious cycle of retaliation.

Simply put, the politicians' manipulation of the power of religion in quest of their own interests is unfortunate both for themselves and for religion itself. This must be remembered by both the ruling party and government and by the opposition parties as well. The laureate role of religion and the role as a resistance group by religious organizations against a political group should be greatly guarded against because such a thing will result in collusion between the state and the church.

Also, the religious leaders' political views should be such that they warn of the times, spiritually awakening the people, and remain within the framework of the religious principle. The act of appearing to support one side only in political issues, which the rival parties are sharply confronting, is something that is outside the bounds of religion.

Not long ago, Pope John Paul II reportedly said to Philippine Cardinal Jaime Sin: Philippine bishops seem to have interfered in political affairs too deeply. Such a concern expressed by the pope is something that all of us should reflect upon deeply.

UNIFICATION COUNCIL URGES SPIRITUAL COMBAT

SK180314 Seoul YONHAP in English 0257 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Seoul, March 18 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's Advisory Council on Peaceful Unification Policy (ACPUP) announced Tuesday that it will strengthen the nation's spiritual combat capability against the political and ideological warfare expected to be waged by North Korea this year. The presidential agency also said it will make an all-out effort to promote national harmony and democratic unification into the will of the whole nation by combining Koreans' will and practical capability for reunification.

Kim Chang-sik, secretary general of the ACPUP, made the remarks in a briefing to President Chun Tu-hwan on the council's major new year policies. Kim said that the ACPUP will activate its structural functions of advising and recommending formulas for peaceful unification policy in order to continue the inter-Korean dialogue.

The ACPUP will try to establish a favorable environment under which North Korea will not be able to turn away from the inter-Korean talks, which it unilaterally postponed, the secretary general said. He also said that the ACPUP will thwart North Korea's efforts to launch a united front against Korean residents abroad and to publicize the disguised peaceful initiatives by securing world-wide support for Seoul's unification policy through its overseas ACPUP representatives.

In addition, the council plans to hold a regional academic conference on unification policy in Southeast Asia, Japan, North America, Europe and Latin America in order to prevent North Korea from infiltrating into Korean society in those regions, as well as other events aimed at inspiring patriotism among the second-and third-generation descendants of Korean residents in foreign countries, Kim said.

VOPB BROADCASTS BCP CC POLITICAL REPORT

BK171208 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 1230 GMT 16 Mar 86

["The Political Report of the Central Committee of the Burma Communist Party Presented to the Third National Party Congress on 9 September 1985" -- read by announcer; passages in quotation marks identified as quotes by announcer]

[Text] Comrades: The Third National Congress of our party has opened today. First, let us humbly salute the late world proletarian leaders -- Comrade Stalin, Comrade Dmitrov, and Comrade Mao Zedong; the leaders and comrades of fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties; and the comrade leaders of the party Central Committee, the leaders at different levels, and the thousands of comrade martyrs all of whom have fallen in the course of the people's democratic revolution in Burma.

Chapter 1: International Situation

Comrade Lenin, one of the great leaders of the world proletarian revolution, was the first to point out that the era of imperialism and proletarian revolution had come of age in the world. Comrade Lenin, the founding father of the world's first socialist country and the dictatorship of the proletariat, further said that social revolution can only emerge in an age when, and in a form under which, civil wars in advanced countries waged by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie are integrated with the series of democratic struggles and revolutionary movements, including national liberation movements, in underdeveloped, backward, and oppressed nations. Comrade Lenin's teachings still hold true today, and the general direction taken by the social revolution in modern day history can never be changed by any force. It is therefore essential to firmly grasp the general direction of the social revolution as an important and guiding principle.

Reviewing the conditions of the world today, we notice that the events taking place in all parts of the world are (?chaotic). Politically or economically, an intense and tumultuous situation prevails in all spheres.

Following WWIT, the capitalist world experienced rapid economic growth in 1950's and 1960's with more job openings and a rise in the standard of living. But in the 1970's, the "economic boom era," assisted in a way by the post-war scientific and technological revolution, was over. The economic recession of the 1970's was similar to the one faced by the capitalist world in 1929-1933. The recession which started in 1974-75 was the severest and had the most profound impact in the post-war era. This recession has continued into the 1980's, and it finally caught up with the United States and Britain in 1981. Economic conditions also markedly deteriorated in other Western capitalist nations and Japan which face a new round of economic recession.

The developed countries not only failed to meet their economic growth targets but even experienced negative growth. Today, the capitalist world is besieged by high costs, increasing unemployment, high interest rates, and a slowdown in economic ventures. Although there have been claims that the economy is starting to recover in the United States and other developed countries, the fact is the capitalist world is still plagued with economic recession.

Similarly, in the Soviet Union and the East European countries, planned economic objectives have had to be lowered in recent years. We notice that they have set their growth rates to a modest 4 percent. These countries owe the western nations some \$60 billion, and the figure is likely to rise in the future.

We understand that the main causes of economic problems in the Soviet Union are its overemphasis on the armaments industry, the backwardness of its agriculture, a shortage of manpower, lack of funds for capital investment, and difficulties in the exploration and production of oil and other natural resources.

Problems facing the East European countries are also on the rise because of inefficiency at home and pressure from the Soviet Union. As a result of the rising cost of oil and raw materials which have to be imported, barriers in exporting goods to the West, huge foreign debts, and a lack of funds for investment, these countries are in a difficult position with regard to boosting their economic growth.

The economies of semicolonial and dependent nations are also in turmoil because not only are they economically dependent on the capitalist world, but they also promote imperialism and feudal-landlordism at home while the ruling class, in cahoots with imperialism, exploits the working people.

Some of the problems facing these countries are limitations in the basic facilities that aid production, the inability to draw on their resources to finance capital expenditure, rising foreign debt, the rising cost of imported goods while export prices are declining in the world market, imports exceeding exports causing increasing trade deficits, financial difficulties arising from imbalances in revenue and expenditure, and growing reliance on foreign capital to finance expansion and development projects. These countries also bear the brunt of the economic recession in the capitalist world. Since our country is also included in this category, we will discuss it later in this report.

It is obvious that in the 36 years since liberation, China -- a socialist country -- has experienced successes in all spheres, including agriculture, industry, science, and national defense. As the economy develops people enjoy a higher standard of living. We also understand that the production objective of the sixth 5-year national economic plan for 1981-85 will be implemented as targeted.

Like the economic situation, the political situation in the world is very unstable and marked by tension and turmoil. The two superpowers -- U.S. imperialism and the Soviet social-imperialism -- are engaged in an intense struggle to dominate the world. The nuclear arms race is intensifying and the risk of a military confrontation in Europe is increasing.

Their military buildup in Asia and the Pacific continues unabated, and the number of "hotbed" areas which can spark a war has not decreased. In fact, there is a possibility of the number increasing. The two superpowers continue to harp on the old "arms reduction" and "detente" songs and sign arms limitation agreements in name only while in reality they spend millions to research and produce, or try to produce, new types of nuclear weapons and missiles as well as chemical, biological, and space weapons which possibly are more dangerous and lethal.

Even while the SALT I and SALT II treaties were in effect, the warheads in the Soviet arsenal increased four-fold and the U.S. arsenal two-fold. Since the signing of the SALT I Treaty in 1979, the Soviet Union has produced almost 4,000 new warheads. In 1983, U.S. President Reagan introduced the Strategic Defense Initiative or the "star wars" program to counter those warheads. The U.S. Administration proposed spending \$26 billion in 5 years to research the space weapons system. All these arrangements, if implemented, will breach the "1972 Antiballistic Missile Pact" which prohibits the testing of weaponry to counter missiles.

At present, the two superpowers are speeding up the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe hoping to gain nuclear weapons superiority. If such a trend continues, the nuclear arms race will worsen and the threat of nuclear war in Europe and the world over will be greater.

Regional wars instigated by the two superpowers continue unabated in Southeast Asia, West Asia, the Middle East, South Africa, and Central America. All of these facts show that the contest between the two superpowers to dominate the world heightens the risk of a world war.

Comrade Lenin said that the threat of world war will continue to persist as long as imperialism survives. "The innate character of imperialism is to dominate the world, and imperialist wars are an extension of this politics" -- Lenin's works: "Imperialist Economy and Marxist [words indistinct]"

Comrade Mao Zedong also said in 1974: "There is imperialism in the world, and in our opinion, Russia is a social-imperialist nation. Imperialism causes war. None of us -- you, me, the Third World -- want a world war. The people in rich countries also do not want a world war. But these phenomena take place even though they are divorced from the desire of mankind" -- Mao's sayings of February 1974.

Neither our party nor the people want a third world war. Our people experienced war when our country became a battlefield twice in the course of WWII. We will have to make a concerted effort together with the proletariat and the oppressed people and nations of the world if we are to maintain and preserve world peace. Although we may not be able to prevent a world war as imperialism continues to exist today, it is our belief that if all of us concertedly struggle against imperialism and hegemonism we will be able to delay war for a certain period.

When we look at war, we must look at it as Comrade Lenin taught us, that is, in terms of just and unjust wars. We will have to strongly oppose reactionary or unjust wars -- an imperialist nation committing aggression against another state; the imperialist war in which imperialist powers fight each other; and civil wars waged by the ruling class against the people. At the same time, we must encourage and support wars waged to win national liberation, wars waged by the people against the ruling class, and other just wars.

Since international economic and political conditions aggravate all the fundamental social contradictions in this world, the anti-imperialist, the national liberation, and the people's liberation struggles in all the nations will unavoidably intensify.

As imperialism is the root cause of imperialist wars, there is no other option but to completely eliminate imperialism through revolution. Such revolutions are bound to take place; it is just a matter of time.

Today, many different ideas and beliefs have emerged within the international communist movement. Under such a situation, it is vital that we correctly integrate Marxist-Leninist principles with the concrete revolutionary conditions of our country and draw up and implement our party policy and line.

[VOPB says: the continuation of the political report of the central committee presented to the third national party congress will be broadcast in upcoming programs]

PHNOM PENH SUPPORTS SRV'S MEMORANDUM ON CHINA

BK170950 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Station commentary: "Beijing Must Bear Full Responsibility For Its Hostilities"]

[Text] The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry issued a memorandum on 10 March dealing with China's hostile policy toward Vietnam. The Cambodian people fully support this memorandum. It is a fact that being victims of the war of aggression waged by the French colonialists, Japanese militarists, U.S. imperialists, and, lately, the Beijing expansionist-hegemonists, the Vietnamese people certainly want to live in peace and strongly aspire to have good relations with their neighbors on the basis of the principle of peaceful coexistence with all countries in the region and the world, first of all with China. For this reason, Vietnam has repeatedly put forth reasonable proposals displaying its goodwill to restore close friendly relations between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples.

By contrast, the Chinese side has always rejected and avoided the issue and has refused to make positive answers. The Chinese have instead continued stubbornly to commit many crimes against the SRV. As clearly noted by the Vietnamese memorandum, in January 1974, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, China illegally invaded and occupied Vietnam's Hoang Sa Islands which were then under the control of the Saigon puppets. Moreover, on 17 February 1979, the Beijing ruling circles sent 600,000 soldiers to carry out a large-scale invasion of northern Vietnamese territory, but they met with a most shameful defeat at the hands of the Vietnamese Armed Forces and people. Despite this, the Beijing ruling circles have not changed their hostile policy toward Vietnam.

During the past 7 years, they have implemented a general war of sabotage and a war of invasion and long-term occupation along the northern border of Vietnam. They have maintained a huge military presence of 15 to 20 divisions near the Sino-Vietnamese border and have carried out tens of thousands of armed provocations, regularly firing artillery barrages to cause complete destruction to many areas of the six provinces along the northern border of the SRV and illegally occupying Vietnam's territory in many other places.

Faced with these criminal acts by China, Vietnam has constantly upheld a peaceful stand, by striving to defend and rebuild the fatherland while seeking all means to bring about negotiations in order to restore friendly relations between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples. This is one thing that clearly shows Vietnam's goodwill. Infact, during every lunar new year of both the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples, the SRV always proposes a ceasefire. However, the Beijing ruling circles always reject it and seek all motives to slander this goodwill of Vietnam in a most despicable manner. This indicates that the Beijing ruling circles will in no way abandon their hostile policy toward Vietnam, and this act by China has steadily worsened the Sino-Vietnamese relations.

It is public knowledge that over the past 6 years, the Beijing expansionist-hegemonists have sought by all perfidious means to oppose the three Indochinese countries. They have made use of the so-called Cambodian problem to serve their expansionist policy in Southeast Asia. They have continued to feed and employ the remnants of the Pol Pot bandits -- whose hands are stained with the blood of the more than 3 million Cambodian people -- in an attempt to return them to Cambodia once again to massacre the Cambodian people.

The Beijing expansionists' support for the criminals guilty of genocide against the Cambodian people became more evident when they summoned the three ringleaders of the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea to Beijing at the beginning of December 1985 in order to encourage these reactionary Cambodians to do away with the PRK. Moreover, the Beijing expansionists, in blatant collusion with the U.S. imperialists, have instigated the ASEAN countries into a confrontation with the three Indochinese countries, thus causing the regional situation to become increasingly tense and obstructing the trend toward dialogue between the two groups of Indochinese and ASEAN countries.

The Cambodian people fully support the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry's memorandum, especially Vietnam's goodwill to normalize friendly relations between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples. The Cambodian people demand that the Beijing ruling circles abandon their erroneous policy toward Vietnam as well as toward the three Indochinese countries as a whole. Together with the fraternal Vietnamese and Lao peoples, the Cambodian people pledge to hold aloft the banner of proletarian internationalist solidarity and, shoulder to shoulder, to smash all external interference for the interest of peace and happiness in Indochina as well as in contribution to turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, friendship, and cooperation.

USSR-AIDED POWER PLANT IN SIEM REAP OPENED

BK170930 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] A ceremony was held in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province on 13 March to inaugurate a power plant with the participation of representatives from various ministries, offices, and units at the central level; representatives of the Soviet Embassy accredited to Cambodia; Soviet specialists and Vietnamese experts fulfilling their proletarian internationalist obligation in Cambodia; and cadres, employees, workers, and people of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province.

After Comrade Neou Sam, secretary of the provisional party committee of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, took the floor to open the ceremony, Comrade Mrs Kit Bunna, vice chairman of the provincial people's revolutionary committee, talked about the construction of the Cambodia-USSR friendship power plant. Afterward, Comrade (Siderov), economic counselor of the Soviet Embassy in Cambodia, took the floor to congratulate everybody for the success of the construction of this power plant in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, which, according to him, testifies to the strengthening and development of the friendly relations and close cooperation between the Soviet Union and Cambodia. Comrade (Siderov) stressed that this is a contribution of the Soviet people to the cause of building and defending the Cambodian people's beautiful land of Angkor.

Speaking on the same occasion, Industry Minister Comrade Meas Samnang expressed deep thanks to the Soviet Government and people for according the Cambodian people both material and moral assistance. He went on to say that the Cambodia-USSR friendship power plant in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province will certainly be a source of energy for promoting and developing the productive capability in the industrial sector as well as providing for the day-to-day life of the local people.

MAT LY LEADS TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO LAOS

BK171249 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1142 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 17 Mar (SPK) -- A delegation of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions [KFTU] led by Chairman Mat Ly, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, left this morning for Laos to attend the first trade unions conference of the three Indochinese countries, which will be held in Vientiane 18-19 March.

The delegation was seen off at Pochentong Airport by Chan Seng, alternate member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the KFTU, Heng Teav, vice chairman of the Federation, and others. Also on hand was the Lao charge d'affaires to the PRK, Soukhala Phakonkham.

CGDK ISSUES PROPOSAL FOR POLITICAL SETTLEMENT

BK180042 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Proposal for a political settlement of the Cambodian problem by DK President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk at 17 Mar CGDK Cabinet meeting in Beijing -- live or recorded]

[Text] The CGDK Cabinet meeting was held in Beijing on 17 March 1986 under the chairmanship of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea. The Cabinet meeting was also attended by His Excellency Son Sann, prime minister of the CGDK, and His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs. On that occasion, Democratic Kampuchean President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk read the CGDK proposal for political settlement of the Cambodian problem. Here is the proposal read by the samdech in his own voice:

[Begin recording] My respects to ladies and gentlemen present here: I, Norodom Sihanouk, President of Democratic Kampuchea, together with His Excellency Son Sann, prime minister of the CGDK; His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea; and Their Excellencies Son Sen and Bun Say, members of the CGDK Cabinet, have the great honor to read the following CGDK proposal for the political settlement of the Cambodian problem was unanimously agreed upon after our meeting held today, 17 March 1986, here in Beijing, the capital of the PRC. I would like to read this solemn proposal in the name of Democratic Kampuchea and the Cambodian people.

This proposal is made, on the one hand, out of the goodwill of the Cambodian people and the tripartite CGDK and, on the other, is based on the relevant resolutions adopted in the past seven consecutive years by the United Nations and on the International Conference on Cambodia declaration in 1981.

One. The tripartite coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) calls on Vietnam to enter into negotiation in order to discuss the process of the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. We do not demand that Vietnam withdraw all its forces from Kampuchea at once. We accept the withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea in two phases within a definite time period.

Other countries may take part in the negotiation according to their judgement in order to bring about a political solution to the problem of Kampuchea.

Two. After the agreement on the process of the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, there will be a cease-fire so as to allow Vietnam to withdraw its forces according to the said agreement.

Three. Both the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops and the cease-fire must be supervised directly by a UN observer group.

Four. After the first phase of the Vietnamese troops withdrawal, Heng Samrin and his faction enter into negotiation with the tripartite CGDK in order to set up a quadripartite coalition government of Kampuchea with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as president and His Excellency Son Sann as prime minister in conformity with the spirit of the great national union and national reconciliation so that each of the four parties should have the same rights as political forces in the national community.

Five. The quadripartite coalition government of Kampuchea will hold free elections under the supervision of a UN observer group.

Six. Kampuchea will be restored as an independent, united in her own territorial integrity having a liberal democratic regime, peaceful, neutral and non-aligned country without any base of foreign troops on her soil. Kampuchea's neutrality will be guaranteed by the UN with the presence of its observer group on the spot for the first two or three years.

Seven. Kampuchea welcomes all countries from Western as well as from Eastern and neutral and non-aligned countries to help rebuild the country.

Eight. As for Vietnam, Kampuchea independent, united in her own territorial integrity, peaceful, neutral and non-aligned, is willing to sign with it a nonaggression and peaceful coexistence treaty and to establish economic and trade relations between the two countries forever.

This proposal is made for the sake of peace in Cambodia, and peace and security in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region.

Beijing, 17 March 1986

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk, President of Democratic Kampuchea

[Signed] Son Sann, prime minister of the CGDK

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs [End recording]

Press Communique

BK180220 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 17 Mar 86

["Text of the Press Communique of the CGDK Cabinet Meeting"]

[Text] Press communique of the CGDK Cabinet Meeting:

1. A meeting of the CGDK Cabinet was held in Beijing on 17 March 1986 under the chairmanship of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea. The meeting was attended by His Excellency Son Sann, prime minister of the CGDK; His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs; and other CGDK ministers. The Cabinet meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of unity, warm intimacy, and firm conviction of the final victory in the struggle of the whole nation and people of Cambodia for national liberation.

2. The CGDK Cabinet reviewed the military situation and expressed great satisfaction over the favorable development of our struggle in the current eighth dry season.

The CGDK Cabinet warmly congratulated our people, the fraternal Cambodian soldiers, and the members of the Cambodian administration forced to serve the Vietnamese enemies for their lofty patriotism in joining the armed forces of the tripartite CGDK in the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors. The Cabinet calls on them to further join with the CGDK armed forces in fighting the Vietnamese aggressors more vigorously.

3. The CGDK Cabinet has been greatly encouraged by the growing support of the international forces given to our struggle.

4. The CGDK Cabinet, prompted by a genuine desire to seek a political solution to the Cambodian problem.

5. Long as the SRV refuses to negotiate with the tripartite CGDK to settle the Cambodian problem by political means, the CGDK will continue to carry on resolutely its unswerving patriotic struggle.

6. In order to carry on our struggle more effectively and progressively, the Cabinet adopted various new measures. The Cabinet decided to set up a military coordination committee to promote military cooperation among the armed forces of the three parties of the CGDK on the battlefield now and in the future.

7. The Cabinet also decided to set up a committee in charge of press and information to diffuse the military victories of the tripartite resistance forces on the battlefield on the all-round activities of the CGDK.

8. On this occasion, the CGDK Cabinet also denounced the farce on the exchange of instruments of ratification on the so-called treaty of border delimitation between Cambodia and Vietnam staged recently in Hanoi by the Vietnamese Government. The CGDK has repeatedly rejected these so-called accords. The CGDK would like to once again appeal to the international community not to recognize this so-called treaty or any other accords between the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors and the Vietnamese administration in Phnom Penh.

9. The Cabinet expressed its grave concern at the fact that the Vietnamese aggressors have further used chemical and biological weapons during the current eighth dry season by poisoning the sources of water for daily use by our people and by firing toxic gas artillery shells, incapacitating hundreds of innocent people -- young and old, male and female -- and even killing many of them. The Cabinet vehemently condemns these odious crimes by the Vietnamese aggressors. The Cabinet calls on international community to firmly condemn these genocidal crimes and to take effective steps to prevent the use of chemical and biological weapons to exterminate the Cambodian people.

10. The Cabinet calls on the Vietnamese Government to put an end to its crimes against the Cambodian people and stop its war of aggression in Cambodia. This war of aggression not only sows immense destruction on the Cambodian nation and people, but also brings destruction and suffering to Vietnam and the Vietnamese people. Therefore, the Vietnamese Government must respond positively to the CGDK's proposal for a political settlement of the Cambodian problem by clearly showing its goodwill.

Beijing, 17 March 1986

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea

[Signed] Son Sann, prime minister of the CGDK

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs

HENG SAMRIN'S NEPHEW ON SRV, INDOCHINA PLANS

BK171323 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 1100 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] According to a reliable source of the station's newsroom, Vietnam is preparing to set up an Indochinese state and Parliament very soon. The Sita directorate attached to the general staff of the Khmer People's National Liberation Army reported on this matter after questioning Mr Heng Samrong, Heng Samrin's nephew who recently defected to the noncommunist faction of the CGDK. No details about this plan were available. However, the SITA directorate reported that the establishment of an Indochinese parliament and the administration for this projected Indochinese state was concocted by Vietnam in a bid to turn Cambodia and Laos into its provinces under the control of the Ho Chi Minh communist party. This plan may come into being in 1987. It accords with Vietnam's plan to settle as many as 6 million Vietnamese citizens in Cambodia before 1990 to enable them to become Cambodian citizens with the right to vote, thus depriving true Cambodians of their sovereignty in their own homeland.

Heng Samrong, 28, a former director general of the top-ranked international Political Bureau attached to the office of the head of state at Chamka Mon of the Heng Samrin regime, fled to the border and surrendered to the 390th Intervention Commands Unit of the Democratic Kampuchean faction before escaping and joining the Khmer People's National Liberation front at the end of last January.

FURTHER ON NGUYEN HUU THO'S VIENTIANE VISIT

SRV Delegates Meet With SPC

BK171332 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] A delegation of the SPC of Laos led by Comrade Souphanouvong, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, president of the Republic, and chairman of the SPC, held talks with a delegation of the SRV National Assembly led by Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly and vice chairman of the Council of State, at the meeting hall of the SPC in Vientiane this afternoon.

During the meeting, which proceeded in an atmosphere of very close and profound friendship, the delegations of the two sides informed each other of the situation in their respective countries, in particular the activities of the SPC of the LPDR and of the SRV National Assembly in fulfilling their tasks in the previous years. The two sides also exchanged views on strengthening immediate and long-term cooperation and assistance between the assemblies of the two countries on the basis of the daily and effective promotion and expansion of the great relations of friendship, special militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation between the parties, states, assemblies, and peoples of the two countries.

Comrade President Souphanouvong and Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho also discussed and exchanged views on many issues of common concern on the international and regional situation. Also attending the meeting on the Lao side were Comrade Thit Mouan Saochanthala, member of the party Central Committee, acting vice chairman and secretary general of the SPC, and member of the SPC Standing Committee; and Comrade Mrs Khampheng Bouphe, member of the party Central Committee and member of the SPC Standing Committee; along with other comrade members of the SPC Central Committee concerned. Also attending on the Vietnamese side were Comrade Huynh Guong, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and Comrade Tran Do, member of the CPV Central Committee and chief of the Cultural and Educational Committee of the National Assembly, together with all members of the National Assembly delegation. Comrade Nguyen Xuan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRV to Laos, also attended the meeting.

Received by Souphanouvong

BK180345 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] At noon on 17 March, Comrade Souphanouvong, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, president of the Republic, and chairman of the SPC, received at the Presidential Office Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly and vice chairman of the Council of State of the SRV, who is currently paying an official visit to our country. In the conversation, which took place in an atmosphere of very close and profound comradely and fraternal friendship, Comrade President Souphanouvong expressed wholehearted salutations and welcomed the visit to the LPDR of the SRV National Assembly delegation led by Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho. On behalf of the SRV National Assembly delegation, Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho expressed pleasure and thanks to the leaders of the party, the SPC, and the government of the LPDR for their warm welcome.

Comrade President Souphanouvong and Comrade head of the SRV National Assembly Nguyen Huu Tho noted with satisfaction the fruitful strengthening and development in a firm step of the great relations of friendship, special militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation between the parties, states, and peoples of Laos and Vietnam. The guest and the host also exchanged views on the situation in their respective countries as well as on other international issues of common concern.

Accompanying Comrade President Souphanouvong in receiving the guest on this occasion were Comrade Leuam Insisiangmai and Comrade Souvannalat Sai-gnavong, members of the SPC Standing Committee. Comrade Nguyen Xuan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRV to Laos, accompanied the delegation calling on Comrade President Souphanouvong.

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT SPEECH AT WOMEN'S DAY MEETING

BK140715 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0530 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Address by Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of the LPRP Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, delivered at the 8 March meeting of women at the National Defense Ministry for International Women's Day -- recorded]

[Text] We can see that, over the past several centuries, our Lao women throughout the country suffered severe hardships under the oppressive rule of feudalists, colonialist capitalists, and uncivilized men. We have now completed the liberation of our country as well as our women compatriots. Together with our women compatriots, our men are now carrying out the tasks of national transformation and construction, thus taking our country toward socialism under the leadership of the LPRP led by Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane. That is why we are able to celebrate International Women's Day in a joyous manner.

I would like to laud the Women's Union of the National Defense Ministry for scoring great and glorious achievements over the past year. These achievements are of great humanitarian and political significance. They have ensured that our children are cared for by good mothers and fathers and will be brought up to become good citizens of the country. These achievements show that our women have been liberated and can now enjoy freedom and an opportunity to learn and to work full time. They have created favorable conditions for us to consolidate unity within our families and country so that we can develop special solidarity with the peoples and women in Vietnam, Cambodia, the Soviet Union, and the other socialist countries.

These achievements will allow husbands and wives to raise their children to carry on the bright future of the country. They are like creations of the progress of our own work. Generally speaking, they are the result of our ideological revolution, our study, and our labor. They are being raised from childhood to continue our work. They are also our struggle to wipe out the old regimes line of thinking and style of work and to switch to the collective line of thinking and collective style of work in accordance with the our party line. They are the foundation of the line of thinking and style of work that are implemented in all the socialist countries.

The tasks that all your sisters have performed have been to carry out the three revolutions aimed at building new socialist men. It means that you have directly participated in the struggle against the enemies for a long time and that you are now struggling in the decision of advancing toward socialism or following the capitalist path. This means that our Lao women have followed the correct path. If you persist in following this path, you will score yet new and greater victories. On behalf of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and the government, I would like to congratulate and hail the women attached to the National Defense Ministry. [applause]

Respected Presidium and audience, we are aware that we are celebrating International Women's Day -- 8 March -- when the world situation is tense and complicated but favors the revolution. The world situation is tense because our revolution has developed further to drive the imperialists, led by the U.S. imperialists, into a deadlock. In return, the imperialists have employed all kinds of tricks to oppose our side, thereby creating tension in the world.

At present, the imperialists -- with the U.S. imperialists as chieftains -- have ignited war-like situations in many regions throughout the world. If we look at South Africa, we can see that tension has been created in that country and can erupt into a major war. If we look at Angola, which has already been liberated, we can see that, even though it is now following the socialist path, certain reactionary forces are trying to obstruct its advance. If we look at Ethiopia, which has been through a revolution and is following the socialist path, it is also being obstructed by some reactionary elements. If we look at Libya, which is an independent country and cherishes peace, it has been constantly harassed and threatened by the U.S. imperialists. If we look at Lebanon, we can see that the Israeli reactionaries, who have received support from the U.S. imperialists, are currently killing an untold number of Lebanese people. If we look at Afghanistan, we can see that the Afghan people, who are now under the new regime, are faced with the interference and aggression of the U.S. imperialists and international reactionaries who want to destroy the revolution in that country. If we look at Iran and Iraq, we can see that the war between the two countries has not yet stopped because of the instigation and support of the imperialists. If we look at Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean, we can see that the U.S. imperialists have set up a base on this island to threaten the countries of South Asia.

Now, in Southeast Asia, we see that the situation in Cambodia remains tense. The imperialists and international reactionaries have created the tense situation. In Vietnam, the people still do not have an opportunity to enjoy tranquility because the international reactionaries have posed threats and created a tense situation in northern Vietnam. In Laos, it seems to us that we have already maintained peace, although in reality our peace is still not perfect. Our three villages have not yet been liberated from the Thai reactionaries' occupation, while more than 1,000 people forced to abandon their villages by the Thai reactionaries have not yet returned home.

Now, let us look at the situation in the Philippines. We see that the situation is tense; there are changes in the administrative system and leaders. We do not think that the situation in that country will become tranquil in the near future.

In Latin America, Nicaragua has liberated itself and has become an independent country, but it has been threatened and blockaded by the U.S. imperialists. As a result, the people in that country have had difficulty in making a living. In El Salvador, patriotic people have risen and fought to liberate themselves and fraternal women. However, the reactionaries -- who have relied on the U.S. imperialists -- have continued to threaten them and to prevent them from liberating the country.

Moreover, the U.S. imperialists have installed missiles in Western Europe. They have threatened to wage war from space using nuclear missiles and bombs. The U.S. imperialists have continued to increase their military budget and persuaded the lackeys to go along with them to create disturbances in the world. At this point, let us think about fraternal women in those countries. They have suffered. As our fraternal Lao women can see, they are pitiful.

If we let the reactionaries do as they please, they will only continue to create disturbances in this and that place throughout the world so that the people will not be able to enjoy tranquility. The U.S. imperialists have not yet abandoned their vicious intention of becoming international gendarmes and masters of the world. They have suffered defeats in Indochina, but they still want to wage a U.S. proxy war there. Simultaneously, they still want to continue a U.S. proxy war in Southeast Asia and in Pacific countries to become masters of the world in accordance with their ambition. They have used the Chinese big-nation expansionists-hegemonists as tools and have colluded with them in creating a tense situation with Vietnam.

Together they have bought off the reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles to create tension along the Cambodian and Lao borders. [passage indistinct]

These revolutionary currents of the world have emerged, namely the socialist current, which has daily been strengthened and developed; the national liberation current, which has also been intensively developed daily on the basis of assistance from the socialist current; and the current of working class and laboring people, which has originated from the first two currents in the imperialist and capitalist countries themselves. The working class has scored ever greater achievements in carrying out the struggle for democratic rights. The socialist countries have developed both in breadth and in depth. Let us take the Soviet Union as an example. We see that the Soviet people, under the leadership of the CPSU with Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev as its head, have achieved ever firmer and more vigorous developments with each passing day. Following the achievements of the 27th CPSU Congress, we have come to understand even more clearly that the Soviet Union has served as the core for the national liberation movements and as the rampart for socialism. Other socialist countries have also developed and grown prosperous to become more effectively developed socialist countries with each passing day.

Nonaligned countries, after their struggle to free themselves from the imperialists, are now seeking a good path to follow -- meaning the path of independence and sovereignty. It is the socialist path. Anti-imperialist areas have been expanded daily while areas where imperialist capitalists have earned a living have become narrower daily. Disputes among imperialist countries have been worsened. Disputes between the working class and laboring people on the one hand and the capitalists on the other have also arisen in each imperialist-capitalist country. This has resulted in a growing number of unemployed and worsening inflation in those countries, indicating the gloomy future of the various imperialist-capitalist countries.

Looking at the whole world, we should be able to see that anti-war movements for peace are developing extensively and in many forms. If close unity is maintained by these movements, we will be able to check the imperialists' warmongering hands in order to have world peace. This situation is driving the capitalists and imperialists into an impasse. As a result, they have found it necessary to pretend that they are still strong and to introduce all kinds of weapons to threaten the feeble people. They have invented all kinds of tricks to bribe and divide the socialist and revolutionary sides. This is what we call psychological war.

The imperialists said that out of every dollar invested in a hot war or a war that involves the use of weapons they obtain only 50 cents in return for the investment. They also said that out of every dollar invested in a cold war or psychological warfare they can make a 2-dollar profit. That is why they have decided to step up their psychological warfare to divide us, using the local people to attack their own country and the reactionaries to fight the revolutionaries. Both hot and cold wars kill people. Some people really die and are buried. Some are still alive but are called dead men as they have left their country. Unfortunately, these dead people can be used by the capitalists and imperialists to cause confusion in our country. Certainly, in doing this they will die. This kind of death will only embitter their parents. This bitterness seems to develop quicker and longer in women than in men. As we all know, females are sentimental. They shed tears more easily than men for both types of death as women are the persons who give birth to both sexes so that they can build the country.

Members of the Presidium, participants:

In celebrating the International Women's Day on 8 March, I am of the opinion that we should be aware of the importance of women. As we already know, women are important because their number totals a half of the whole population of Laos. But in fact there are a few more women than men.

These fraternal women can do what men can. In addition, women can do more than men. For example, they can give birth to children -- future Lao citizens. It is impossible for men, no matter how boastful they are, to give birth. Therefore, men must defer to women in this task and should regard them as more important than men. In addition, I say that fraternal women are important because they are always listened to, are industrious, and are more disciplined than men.

In celebrating International Women's Day, we should pay attention to and enable women in the National Defense Ministry as well as other women throughout the country to make progress and to be as capable as men in carrying out national tasks. We should encourage the organizations concerned to pay attention to fraternal women attached to all services. We should develop women of the National Defense Ministry as models for other ministries or other sectors, since the women of this ministry are well organized and disciplined and are fighting shoulder to shoulder with their fraternal men to defend the country.

In celebrating women's day, I am of the opinion that we should regularly organize political courses for fraternal women. Let them repeatedly study all resolutions of the second and third party Central Committees and the qualifications possessed by socialist men. Let them become new, socialist Lao women and models for those men who are more backward and behind them. I am very glad that our fraternal women have issued the 3-good, 2-duty slogan. In acting as good citizens of the country, women must serve as models in enabling the Lao people to advance toward socialism. The women attached to the National Defense Ministry should be models for those in other ministries, who are still backward.

Nevertheless, what is essential is that they must be good wives to their husbands. I have seen a considerable number of good wives. I am of the opinion that the number of good wives should increase in the National Defense Ministry and elsewhere. Naturally, all husbands want good wives. Wherever there are good wives, the husbands will be happy and will be attentive in carrying out the country's tasks.

It is necessary for women to be good mothers to their children, since they are the future of our country and our successors. We should follow and help raise the value of all women. What does a high value mean?

To maintain a high value means to maintain good abilities and firm qualifications. What do good abilities mean? Let me explain briefly as follows: First, women, like men, must be able to study and profoundly understand Marxism-Leninism. They must profoundly grasp all party resolutions and instructions. They must be able to correctly understand their surroundings -- the surroundings which include climate, items, and people. They must understand how things around them are going on. In addition, after understanding these things, they must be able to turn the concrete situation in the places where they live, be it people, articles, or others, into a good one as stipulated in the party's line and policies. Fraternal women must also closely unite with fraternal men and join with them in correctly implementing the line and policies of the party in accordance with Marxism-Leninism.

Regarding the qualifications, I am of the opinion that the most important thing is that we must ask ourselves and decide whether or not we will stay with the people, with the revolution, and with the party throughout our lives. This is a main principle that all of us must grasp in order to effectively establish other qualifications. What are other qualifications? They concern the abandoning of personal interests to maintain public interests and not the misappropriation of public interests, we must abandon our personal interests so as to maintain the national interests.

In addition, we must be industrious in performing political tasks as adopted by the party. We must also practice thrift. This means that we must save both time and materials as well as labor in order to have the products of our industriousness exist and become more prosperous. Besides, we must train ourselves to be loyal people. This means that we must be loyal to our friends, to the people, and the party, but not to an enemy. We must also build ourselves to maintain justice. This means that we must dare to speak up about what is bad and dare to praise and hail what is good although the bad one might affect our relatives or children. We must join in settling the wrong things. Even if we ourselves have the bad things, we must dare to admit that it is our fault and then seek means to settle it. We must praise and hail a good thing, be it with children or adults. We must then learn the good thing.

Through all of this, we must always maintain a sense toward organization and a sense toward regulations and discipline. Regarding these senses, I hope everyone already understands -- I will not explain in detail. By so doing, we can fulfill the two tasks: One is to defend the country and maintain public security and another is to build economy and socialism for our country to make it continuously advance and become ever more prosperous. By so doing we can deserve to celebrate the 8 March occasion with appropriate contents.

What should we do in organizing the celebration this year so as to make it more effective than that of last year? At each celebration, we advise each other as I am doing now. But, in previous times, some people failed to completely follow the advice. I am of the opinion that after the 8 March celebration this year, all of us should have to fully implement the contents of this meeting or this ceremony. This is the purpose of the celebration. If we fail to do that, it means that we only maintain appearances in organizing the celebration. As a result, the 3-good and 2-duty slogans will remain only as fine words not put into actual practice.

We will face many difficulties in translating those into reality, because what have been said is the class struggle. If we do not struggle, the old, social line of thinking will return to influencing our brains again. As a result, we will return to maintaining a class ideology and conducting class acts of oppression and harassment, the ideology and acts which, as I have already said, have caused our fraternal women to have experienced sufferings and troubles for a long time. By so doing, we can deserve to achieve success in liberating the country and to march forward to completely liberate the fraternal women. Only by doing so, can we prevent the said bad line of thinking from remaining in our brains and can we prevent ourselves from talking about the wrong things and from doing anything wrong. [words indistinct] By so doing we can contribute to leading our country to vigorously and continually march forward along the path of socialism.

I see that the fraternal women of Laos in general and the fraternal women of the National Defense Ministry in particular have scored experiences in the persistent struggle in the war for over 3 decades and in the struggle in the past 10 years of effectively transforming and building socialism. Today, I am convinced that in the next stage, you fraternal women will be able to successfully surmount all difficulties and obstacles and correctly and strictly implement all resolutions and instructions of our party. I hope that they will also be able to build themselves to become new, socialist Lao women to fruitfully implement the 3-good and 2-duty slogans. As for our men, we pledge that from now on, we will respect, love, and assist to the utmost the fraternal women to march forward together to make our country ever more prosperous with each passing day. [applause]

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT LEAVES FOR CSSR, GDR, MPR

BK170926 Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Vientiane, March 17 (KPL) -- A delegation of the LPRP led by Politburo Member Phoumi Vongvichit, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, left here this morning to a number of fraternal socialist countries.

P. Vongvichit will take part, at the head of the Lao party delegation, in the 17th congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party on March 27, the 11th congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) on April 24, and the 19th congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party on May 28.

Bidding farewell to the delegation were Sisomphon Lovansai, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, vice-president of the People's Supreme Assembly, and other high-ranking officials. Diplomatic envoys of the socialist countries were also present at the airport.

CPV, KPRP ATTEND 1ST SPC PARTY COMMITTEE CONGRESS

BK171029 Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Vientiane, March 17 (KPL) -- Delegations of the party committees of Hanoi and Phnom Penh arrived here on Saturday to attend the first congress of the Vientiane party committee.

The Vietnamese delegation was headed by Tran Tan, alternate member of the CPV CC, deputy-secretary of Hanoi party committee. The Kampuchean delegation was led by Thong Khon, member of the KPRP CC, deputy-secretary of Phnom Penh party committee and mayor of Phnom Penh.

Welcoming the delegations at the airport here was Khambou Sounisai, member of the LPRP CC, deputy-secretary of Vientiane party committee and also mayor of Vientiane. The ambassadors Nguyen Xuan and Nguon Phansiphon of Vietnam and Kampuchea respectively were also on hand.

On the afternoon of the same day, the delegation of Hanoi party committee handed over to the Lao side a set of musical instruments for Young Pioneers.

GORBACHEV SUPPORTS SRV IN MEETING WITH LE DUAN

BK171620 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Mikhail Gorbachev has reaffirmed the unswerving militant solidarity of the Soviet Communist Party and people with the Vietnamese Communist Party and people. He was speaking at a meeting with Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party, in Moscow on Friday.

At the meeting, the two sides shared identical views in their evaluation of the present international situation and the schemes of the imperialists and other reactionary forces in Asia and the Pacific and stressed close coordination with each other and with all other peace-loving and progressive forces in order to foil these crimes and maintain peace and security in the region.

General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev reiterated his full support for the foreign policy of Vietnam which, together with Laos and Cambodia, is working persistently for a southeast Asia of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation.

PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES SOVIET GAS INDUSTRY GROUP

OW171956 Hanoi VNA in English 1546 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 17 -- Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the Council of ministers, received here today a delegation of the Soviet Ministry of the Gas Industry led by minister V.S. Chernomyrdin, member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Center Committee, and general director of the oil and natural gas general department, and Yuri Miakotnykh, Soviet charge d'affaires a.i. in Vietnam.

Speaking to the guests Chairman Phm Van Dong said he was glad over the increasing development of the cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union in building Vietnam's oil and natural gas industry. He expressed his belief that the cooperation and friendship would be further consolidated and developed.

NHAN DAN ON MOSCOW PARTY ORGANIZATION CONGRESS

BK180729 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Mar 86 p 3

[Article by Phan Van Dang: "Reflections on the Document of the Moscow Party Organization Congresses at Various Levels in 1986".]

[Text] The document of the Moscow party organization congress, the essential parts of which were carried in the 18 February issue of NHAN DAN, is a document of great practical significance that various echelons, sectors, and branches can consult on this occasion.

In the spirit of the draft of the revised platform of the CPSU to be presented at the 27th national congress, the Moscow party organization evaluated its own successes and shortcomings in a way that reflects with fair clarity its principled character and propriety in assessing the situation. Both the letter and spirit of the document of the Moscow party organization congress symobize a deep understanding of the need to continue consolidating and developing democracy within the party and to step up criticism and self-criticisms.

The aim of all this is to set even higher requirements concerning respect for the principles on party organization and activities, strengthening the relationship between the party and the masses, and matching words with deeds which will always serve as the criterion for evaluating the political integrity of the Communists....

The document fully reveals the gravity of shortcomings in different areas of work. Far from concealing the truth, it specifically analyzes and criticizes shortcomings, citing even by name the comrades belonging to the city and district party committees who are responsible for them. In that spirit, the document points out clearly: Today, we must in the main voice our failures, omissions, and shortcomings. No matter how bitter it may be, it is impossible not to admit that this voice has, with the passage of time, lost much of its necessary tone. And the document severely criticizes the practice of making a showy display of achievements while ignoring shortcomings and comes out strongly against persons who receive criticisms not as normal healthy phenomena but consider them personal insults.

The issue of self-criticisms and criticisms was raised and considered as essential as the very air that the Communists breathe. Concerning strengthening the relationship with the masses, the congress stressed: The best work activities among the masses are aimed at developing an ever-increasing closeness and promoting more frequent contacts with the masses in order to avoid serious waste. Such contacts will have a strong impact on the masses -- a factor that is no less important than economic measures. And the congress also affirmed: All of our economy-related efforts are aimed at improving the people's living standards in the end: This is the party's highest objective.

In the field of economic activities, the congress attacked the comprador attitude toward the economy, saying that it is necessary to make a political evaluation of the results of any economic activity; and also criticized economic leaders of city and district party committees for actually agreeing with economic managers on releasing achievement reports based on juggled figures.

In his comments on socialist man and his work at the congress, the first secretary of the city party committee cautioned: "There might be some people who feel that such an evaluation is too rigorous. Sooner or later, however, there must be such an evaluation." How really important is the open and frank struggle for the party's purity and righteousness?

The above questions are quite familiar to us. The party organization congresses at all levels should review to see whether our deeds match our words in order to remove the screen covering our lack of respect for the organizational and functional principles of the party and our mistake in separating the party from the masses through bureaucratic practices and officialism, subjectivism, and formalism. If we do not shirk truth, we will learn quite a number of lessons concerning immature viewpoints, ideology, organization, leadership, and performance without excluding the lessons involving quality and ethics. All these shortcomings have caused serious harmful effects of a political, ethical, economic, and social nature.

Obviously there have been serious errors and erring cadres but these are only due to a delay on the part of leadership in reshaping a new type of socialist man. We painfully have to agree to the people's complaints. A system is a human product operationally controlled by man. There would not be shortcomings or achievements in our work if there were no individuals involved, no specific man. As a result, the structure of party committee echelons thus far as well as the proper selection, placement, and employment of cadres is of decisive significance.

Each congress is a step in the maturing of the party. This step cannot be separated from frank, open, and truly democratic criticism and self-criticism. The congress must be conducted in a positively revolutionary spirit and must adequately reflect the Communists' honesty. This is the gauge to measure the quality of the coming party organization congresses at all levels. We resolve not to overlook any practical view or legitimate concern shown at the congresses just because of the negligence of responsible comrades at various party echelons. This will depend much on the secretaries of various party committee echelons. Consequently, the coming party organization congresses demand that Communists adopt a highly frank and honest attitude in order to operate and cure all the diseases that have penetrated and weakened the party, ensure the purity and strength of the party, and meet the requirements of leadership over the socialist transformation and construction in all domains in the days ahead.

The laboring people are looking forward to the party organization congresses at all levels. The quality of these congresses will decide whether the people's confidence and the relationship between the party and the masses can be strengthened or not. We resolve to struggle to give the congresses new vitality and new capacity and to match words with deeds. This is not only a demand but also an obligation to be fulfilled by us as Communists.

PRC 1-14 MARCH BORDER PROVOCATIONS REPORTED

BK171504 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] From 1-14 March, China fired nearly 11,000 artillery and mortar shells on nine residential areas in Bao Lac, Trung Khanh, Ha Lang, Ha Quang, and Tra Linh of Cao Bang; Quan Ba, and Vi Xuyen of Ha Tuyen; Dinh Lap of Lang Son; and Quang Ha of Quang Ninh. In particular, during the second week of March, the Chinese artillery force fired more than 4,000 rounds of all calibres on an area of Vi Xuyen District, Ha Tuyen Province.

Over the past 2 weeks, China also conducted 10 intrusions and sent its commandos and scouts to sabotage areas of Quang Ha in Quang Ninh, Bat Xat District in Hoang Lien Son, Phong Tho District in Lai Chau, and Queng Ba and Xin Man district in Ha Tuyen.

On 1 March a group of Chinese soldiers intruded 500 meters inside our territory in the area of border marker 39 in Ha Lang district, Cao Bang Province, taking away a civilian who was tending his buffalo.

On 8 March another group intruded into the area of border marker 2 in Quang Ba District of Ha Tuyen, taking away a peasant while he was engaging in production.

With high vigilance, the armed forces and people of Cao Bang, Quang Ninh, Ha Tuyen, Lang Son, Hoang Lien Son, and Lai Chau provinces quickly opened fire, killing many Chinese aggressors.

SINO-THAI 'SLANDER CAMPAIGN' AGAINST SRV CONDEMNED

BK171208 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Some members of the Bangkok and Beijing authorities have chimed in with one another in a new slander campaign against Vietnam. Speaking in Bangkok on 7 March, the visiting vice chairman of the Chinese Political Consultative Committee made a hue and cry about so-called Vietnamese encroachments on Thai soil.

And to back this allegation, the general secretary of the Thai National Security Council charged that Vietnam's encroachments are endangering the security of Thailand and other Southeast Asian nations. Concerning these charges, Voice of Vietnam has this comment:

During the past 7 years, the Thai authorities have followed Beijing's policies and sought all means to oppose the Kampuchean people's rebirth and the solidarity among the three Indochinese countries. By slandering Vietnam in the Kampuchean issue, the Bangkok authorities are trying to fool the Thai people and the world public about an imaginary threat to cover up the real one coming from Beijing which is endangering the independence, sovereignty, and security of Thailand and other ASEAN countries. Thailand's charges are in conformity with China's move to split the ASEAN countries and instigate them to oppose Vietnam and other Indochinese countries so that it can easily create instability and tension in the region for paving the way for its expansion and domination in Southeast Asia.

The danger is that by raising these charges, the Bangkok authorities deliberately avoid the truth that it is China which has been a great threat to Thailand and other ASEAN countries. At present, China has put its claw on Kampuchea, Laos, and Vietnam. China has conducted a multifaceted war of destruction together with a land-grabbing war at Vietnam's border regions, regarding it a national policy. (?It is estimated) that Chinese troops fired about 70,000 artillery and mortar shells and rockets on the northern border provinces of Vietnam. Meanwhile, Chinese troops occupy four peaks in Vi Xuyen District, Ha Tuyen Province. However, China has not spared Thailand and other Southeast Asian countries.

We would like to ask the Thai authorities whether the Deng Xiaoping trail stretching from the Sino-Burmese-Thai border to the Thai-Kampuchean border for arms supply to the Khmer reactionaries and the Maoist rebels being fostered by Beijing to carry out riots in Thailand and other Southeast Asian countries and the bases of the Pol Pot remnants on the Thai soil are not the real threat to the security of Thailand and other Southeast Asian countries?

Bangkok's words and deeds in recent days -- its slander against Vietnam in the Kampuchean issue and its increasing hostile activities and armed provocations against Laos and Kampuchea -- are part of the coordinated move by Beijing, Washington, and Bangkok. It is not surprising that while Beijing steps up its activities against Vietnam, Washington distorts the situation in Vietnam over the human right issue. They are in the same tune against Vietnam. However, more and more politicians and people in Thailand have come to realize that China's collusion with the United States has posed a threat to Thailand and other Southeast Asian countries.

We are warning that the Bangkok authorities should not have too close relations to Beijing to avoid bad consequences. The Thai paper THE NATION said that the Bangkok authorities should improve its relations with Vietnam and other Indochinese countries and should consider seriously where the real threat to Thailand and other Southeast Asian nations comes from.

INDIA REPORTEDLY DENIES CALLING FOR SRV WITHDRAWAL

BK171525 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] According to Thai newspapers, on 13 March, when speaking about the talks between Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi and Indian External Affairs Minister Bhagat, a spokesman for the Thai Foreign Ministry stated that India has joined Thailand in calling on Vietnam to withdraw from Cambodia.

A dispatch by the news agency PTI on 14 March denied the Thai press report. PTI said: The Indian minister of external affairs expressed surprise at being misquoted by Thailand's official spokesman about the contents of the discussions between him and Mr Sitthi on the previous day.

Mr Bhagat said: India stands firm by its commitment to the resolution on Southeast Asia of the Nonaligned Conference.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR LAOS

OW171845 Hanoi VNA in English 1528 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 17 -- A delegation of the National Assembly of Vietnam led by Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho left here today for an official friendship visit to Laos. The delegation, guest of the Lao People's Supreme Assembly, included Huynh Cuong, vice chairman of the N.A., Tran Do, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the committee for culture and education of the N.A., and other officials.

It was seen off by Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. C.C. and president of the State Council; Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. C.C. And chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.V. C.C. and minister for foreign affairs; Le Thanh Nghi, member of the C.P.V. C.C. and vice president and secretary general of the State Council; Huynh Tan Phat, vice president of the State Council; Nghiem Xuan Yem and Nguyen Xien, vice chairman of the National Assembly; and others.

SRV-CAMBODIAN FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION MEETS 14 MARCH

OW141920 Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 14 -- The executive committee of the Vietnam-Kampuchea Friendship Association held a meeting here today to review its work in 1985 and work out its program of action in 1986. The committee valued highly the coordination and assistance from the Kampuchean Embassy in Vietnam.

Phan Dinh Vinh, vice president of the association, informed the participants of the situation in all fields of the Kampuchean revolution. The committee warmly welcomed the great achievements recorded by the Kampuchean people in the building and defence of their country and the consolidation and strengthening of the militant alliance and all-round cooperation between the two peoples.

U.S., S. AFRICAN ACTIONS AGAINST ANGOLA CRITICIZED

OW131918 Hanoi VNA in English 1548 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 13 -- The government and the people of Vietnam strongly condemn the U.S. and South African schemes and acts of aggression against Angola. This comes in the Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's message in reply to a letter of Angolan Foreign Minister Afonso Van Dunem on the serious situation in his country caused by the acts of aggression and intervention of South Africa and the United States. The message says:

"Over the past years, the heroic Angolan people have persistently struggled against an undeclared war launched by the U.S.-backed South African apartheid clique.

"It is obvious that the aggression and intervention of Pretoria and Washington have grossly violated the independence and sovereignty of the People's Republic of Angola and other countries in southern Africa. The South African authorities and the United States have not yet given up their long-term schemes against the Angolan revolution, grossly intervening into Angola's internal affairs, undermining the national liberation movement and the just struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West African People's Organization of Namibia (SWAPO), and of the South African people under the leadership of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC).

"Together with the peace-loving and progressive forces in the world, the government and people of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam strongly condemn the above-mentioned schemes and moves of the United States and South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola, and resolutely demand that they put an immediate end to all their hostile actions as well as their assistance to the UNITA reactionary force, unconditionally return independence to Namibia and respect the independence and sovereignty of all countries in the region".

The message expresses the Vietnamese Government and people's solidarity with and full support for the Angolan principled position and goodwill aimed at seeking a durable and reasonable settlement for the conflicts in Southern Africa to ensure independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries, especially Namibia's independence on the basis of the 435/78 resolution of the U.N. Security Council.

It reaffirms Vietnam's militant solidarity with and strong support for the Angolan people's courageous struggle for defending and building a prosperous Angola, thereby making active contributions to the struggle of the people in Africa and the world for peace, national independence and social progress.

TEXT OF CPV DIRECTIVE ON CRITICISM, SELF-CRITICISM

OW170945 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Directive of the Party Central Committee Secretariat on organizing a self-criticism and criticism drive in preparation for holding the Sixth National Party Congress and congresses at various levels -- date not given]

[Excerpts] As for collectives and the party committees or leaderships of various sectors, self-criticism and criticism must be focused on the following main points:

Regarding leadership and organization of implementation of the fifth national party congress resolution and all subsequent resolutions adopted by the party Central Committee -- in particular the resolutions of the party Central Committee's sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth plenums and the resolutions of recent congresses of party organizations -- it is necessary to carefully examine the understanding of the party's lines and viewpoints [words indistinct] among the various sectors and localities to see what is right or wrong, what can or cannot be done, and what are the reasons for success or failure.

It is necessary to carefully review the organization of activities, the use and management of apparatuses, the deployment of cadres, and working methods to find out about strengths and shortcomings.

It is necessary to examine the ways of manifesting the spirit of responsibility, dynamism, creativity, and the sense of organization and discipline.

It is necessary to review implementation of the system of party leadership, the laboring people's collective mastery, and state management as well as the principles regarding organization of party activities specified in the party's statutes -- such as democratic centralization, collective mastery, internal democracy, solidarity, unity, self-criticism, and criticism. It is necessary to draw lessons from experience and set the direction for improving the leadership of one's party committee echelon and sector.

After conducting self-criticism, one may contribute views, suggestions, and criticisms regarding one's immediately superior leadership organ. Each individual must review the implementation of duties and tasks assigned since the fifth party congress, with attention paid to examining the understanding of the party's lines and viewpoints, the capability of organizing activities, and the results achieved.

Regarding qualities and behavior, it is necessary to pay attention to examining the militant revolutionary will; the spirit of responsibility; the sense of sharing in dealing with state affairs; the sense of organization, discipline, dynamism, and creativity in implementing the lines and policies of the party and the state; the sense of caring for the people's lives; the sense of caring for building the party, its organizations, and its cadres; the sense of democratic collectivization; the attitude of working [words indistinct]; and a sound, clean, and simple way of life.

Self-criticism and criticism must be conducted scrupulously and thoroughly. Leading cadres of all echelons and sectors must be exemplary in developing democracy; they must listen to criticism from the lower echelons and the masses, correctly evaluate strengths and weaknesses on the basis of the party's lines and viewpoints and the results of implementing political tasks; uphold the sense of responsibility, objectivism, and impartiality in building the party and the cadre contingent; and overcome phenomena of handling things perfunctorily, treating others with indulgence, and carrying out inadequate criticism by doing so merely for formality's sake, [words indistinct] while adopting a severe attitude toward those who make false accusations against, fabricate stories about, and talk ill of other comrades.

Criticism must go hand in hand with rectification. It is necessary to promptly take measures to correct wrongs [words indistinct] consolidate the confidence of cadres, party members, and the masses.

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL ON LOCAL PARTY CONGRESSES

BK170917 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Mar 86

[17 March NHAN DAN editorial: "Ensure the High Quality of Party Organization Congresses at Various Echelons"]

[Text] An extremely important task has begun in our party: Preparing for the party organization congresses at various echelons and advancing to the sixth national party congress. All echelons and sectors have the duty to carefully study and correctly implement the directive of the party Secretariat on this matter in order to do a good job of preparing for the sixth party congress and to ensure the high quality of the party organization congresses at various echelons.

We must clearly understand the situation in our country and in the world and both our difficulties and advantages when preparing for the party organization congresses at various echelons and the national party congress. Over the past 10 years and more, since our country was completely liberated and reunified, and over the past 5 years, since the fifth party congress resolution was implemented, our entire party and people have recorded important achievements and progress in many fields in the glorious cause of building and defending the socialist fatherland.

These achievements and progress have taken on a very great and far-reaching significance since they have been recorded under extremely difficult circumstances and in extremely dangerous situations.

However, the difficulties and weaknesses of the party remain great and numerous, especially in the field of socioeconomic leadership and management, and the concrete tasks of national construction and defense are still extremely weighty and complex. The party has led the people in outstandingly fulfilling many great revolutionary tasks, but it is still in the stage where it must prepare to satisfactorily achieve the continuation between generations of cadres to ensure the continuity and successiveness of the party leadership.

In the new stage of the revolution, besides the majority of cadres and party members of fine revolutionary quality, there are still in the party many spoiled, degenerate, and deviant cadres and party members with diminished fighting will and numerous negative phenomena. The enemies have not yet changed their hostile policy toward our people, nor have they renounced their plans to encircle, pressure, and annex our country and their expansionist and hegemonist strategies and schemes. They are intensifying the multifaceted war of sabotage against our people, resorting to all manner of dangerous and crafty tricks in an attempt to undermine the internal ranks of our party.

In view of this situation, the coming party organization congresses at various echelons take on an extremely important significance. These congresses must contribute to bringing about a drastic change in ideology, organization, and working style in the entire party, thereby making it possible for the party to be strengthened, for its leadership to remain always firm, for its solidarity with the people to stay close forever, and for its internal ranks to remain always united and monolithic so as to continue leading the revolutionary movement of the masses to advance ceaselessly and score new victories incessantly.

The holding of party organization congresses at all levels will create an opportunity for the party to demonstrate its will and force as well as its determination to implement the sacred testament of great President Ho Chi Minh, lead our nation to a new stage of development, and fulfill the duty assigned to it by the people and history.

The holding of party organization congresses at all levels should be regarded as an opportunity to profoundly review all experiences on the implementation of guidelines and policies, on the organization of work implementation, and on the adoption of working methods; and to conduct self-criticism and criticism in a vigorous and frank manner with a scrupulous and pure attitude as Communists.

In preparing for the conduct of party organization congresses at all levels, we must set forth three main requirements:

First, correctly evaluate the actual socioeconomic situation and satisfactorily prepare the resolution for the party congress of each respective level with appropriate goals and measures.

Second, on the basis of adopting correct viewpoints and standards on the appraisal and selection of cadres, it is necessary to elect a leadership committee especially capable of exercising socioeconomic leadership and to send a truly typical and capable delegation to attend a higher-echelon party congress.

Third, enhance solidarity and single-mindedness within the party, initiate a mass revolutionary movement to emulate in building and defending the socialist fatherland, and create enthusiasm and confidence among the people.

Preparing for party organization congresses at all levels is a process of grasping the situation, checking and correctly evaluating the implementation of the resolution of the fifth party congress and the many resolutions of the party central committees, promoting democratic procedures within the party, and developing the intelligence of party cadres and members and the masses in making suggestions with their party committee echelons concerned. In this way we can evaluate key cadres and place them in their correct positions, strengthen and perfect our organizational structure, streamline our personnel staffing, quickly do away with all intermediary links or organizations, step up the emulation movement to engage in productive labor, practice thrift, and strengthen national defense and security.

Proceeding to the party organization congresses at all levels and the sixth national party congress, let all of our party remain united, unified, confident, and determined to advance our country's revolutionary undertaking toward scoring new successes with the spirit of all for the socialist fatherland and for the people's happiness.

RED RIVER DELTA FARMERS' INCOME INCREASING

OW170759 Hanoi VAN in English 0705 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Hanoi VAN March 17 -- The Red River delta province of Hai Hung, 50 km northeast of Hanoi, is paying its farmers many times more for their workdays than a few seasons back.

Now the province pays each workday with 1.5 to 2 kg of rice paddy, or in some cases, as high as 2.5 kg of rice paddy, a sum virtually non-existent before. In addition, the amount of money paid for each workday ranges from 5-7 dong (new currency) or more than ten times higher than before. All told, a farmhand in the province now earns from 300 to 500 kg of paddy a year, and usually, an equivalent amount of paddy for the overfulfillment of their quotas. This plus the profits from their household economic activities has markedly improved the living standard of the farmers in Hai Hung Province compared with the period of the old management system, based mainly on state subsidies.

This achievement has been made possible thanks to the application of new measures concerning agricultural production, especially the fixing of new prices of rice purchased by the state from farmers. The new price system ensures both the production cost and certain profits to the farmers.

Another factor is food distribution, which used to be made to a large number of population living on food subsidies. This, incredible as it was, accounted, some cases, for as many as 75 percent of the total households in one village.

The new measure has cut back on the list of needy people and encouraged them to work more actively for the cooperatives in return for the incomes they deserve.

The improvement in the living standard of farmers in Hai Hung has remarkably contributed to the increase in the number of profitable workdays, and most importantly, generated a new zeal for work among the farmers. This could be seen at some of the province's irrigation projects under construction for the present winter-spring rice crop, where the construction tempo has been highly speeded up. And at such cooperatives as the Cuu Cao, as many as four hundred more farm hands have requested the cooperative management to assign them land and rice quotas.

The new achievements in Hai Hung Province have also ensured steady income for the cooperatives, which are accumulating more and more food reserve and setting up welfare funds to prepare for the paying of pension for elderly cooperative members.

PHAM VAN DONG CONGRATULATES NEW LIBYAN LEADERS

OW141917 Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 14 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong today extended his warm congratulations to Jadallah 'Aziz al-Talhi on his appointment as secretary of the General People's Committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Chairman Pham Van Dong expressed his wish for further consolidation and development of the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Libya.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has sent his congratulations to Kamil Hasan al-Maqhur on his appointment as secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison of Libya.

AUSTRALIAHAYDEN CALLS FOR DESTRUCTION OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS

BK160854 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Text] Australia has called for urgent international action to destroy all chemical weapons. The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Hayden, said that Australia's overseas missions would be instructed to initiate consultations on what measures the international community could take against the use of such weapons.

Mr Hayden was commenting on a UN report released in New York, which again confirmed that chemical weapons had been used in the Iran-Iraq war. The report by a team of experts, including an Australian scientist, Dr Peter Dunn, concluded that aerial bombing with chemical agents had taken place in battle zones visited by the team. The investigating team said that on many occasions Iraqi forces had used chemical weapons against Iranian troops.

Condemning the Iraqi action, the Australian foreign minister said it was a clear breach of international law and a threat to international security. He said the Australian Embassy in Baghdad would raise the matter with the Iraqi Government.

COOK ISLANDSUSSR WILLING TO ACCEPT NUCLEAR-FREE SOUTH PACIFIC

LD171951 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1900 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] The Soviet Union has said it will accept a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific if other nuclear powers do the same. The Soviet assurance is contained in a letter from its foreign minister, Mr Shevardnadze, to the prime minister of the Cook Islands, Sir Tom Davis. Sir Tom was host to the 1985 South Pacific forum conference at which the nuclear-free zone treaty was signed by most South Pacific nations.

The text of the letter was released in Wellington by the Soviet Embassy. It says Moscow confirmed its readiness to respect the status of the nuclear-free zone on condition that it would in reality be free from any nuclear weapon and that other nuclear powers undertook similar obligations.

PAPUA NEW GUINEAWINGTI ON MILITARY TIES WITH INDONESIA, AUSTRALIA

BK141255 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0810 GMT 14 Mar 86

[From the "International Report" program presented by (Gabriel Lafefite)]

[Text] Papua New Guinea's prime minister, Mr Paias Wingti, has sent his defense force chief, Brigadier General Tony Huai, to Jakarta where he is discussing an exchange of military attaches between the two countries. Mr Wingti hopes the brigadier general will pave the way for joint military exercises. In Port Moresby, Peter Cotton asked Prime Minister Wingti whether these new arrangements will affect the close defense cooperation between Australia and Papua New Guinea.

[Begin recording] [Wingti] Not so. We have already a close relationship with Australia. We have got a defense force program with the Australian Government's assistance and financing. That relationship would still be maintained. This government does not see that we would do away with the Australian defense force. We have a very close relationship with the Australian Government and our defense forces have very close relationship; and that relationship will still be maintained.

[Cotton] Do you see military cooperation with Indonesia as a way of eliminating tension that has grown between that country and Papua New Guinea over the Irian Jaya border question?

[Wingti] In fact, there is no tension between the two countries. What the press gives impression to the public is quite different from own diplomatic relationship with Indonesia and Papua New Guinea [sentence as heard]. We have really never had any major differences on issues from the Indonesian border.

[Cotton] (?But so with respect) Papua New Guinea expelled the Indonesian military attache some years ago after incursion by Indonesian military forces on the Papua New Guinea side of the border.

[Wingti] That was done by the previous government, but we have [changes thought] after deciding on the border, our policy is clear. And, with the overall aim of building a closer relationship between the two countries, we would be doing everything possible to enhance that relationship.

[Cotton] Do you see the time when Papua New Guinea's armed forces could join with the Indonesian military in a fight against the OPM [Free Papua Movement] rebel forces in Irian Jaya?

[Wingti] The OPM is a declining force on the border, and we do not see that the military -- the Indonesian military, the Papua New Guinea military -- would be used to eliminate that force. I think it is at the stage now where it is declining in terms of number of leadership within OPM. And for us, it is really not a concern.

[Cotton] Could this move for close relationship with Indonesia, particularly in military sense, perhaps be seen as a way of calming some of Papua New Guinea's people's fears about the threat Indonesia might pose in a military sense to their sovereignty as a nation.

[Wingti] We are deciding what is good for this country. We have not made the decision because of fear by certain section of (?community) in Papua New Guinea. We are deciding what is best for the country. And this is why our military men will have closer links with the Indonesian Armed Forces -- the same like we have relationship with Australia, which is much more meaningful. And it is a same kind of relationship that we will be dealing between the two countries. [end recording]

LANGE ARRIVES TO DISCUSS BILATERAL RELATIONS

BK170509 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0500 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange and party arrived in Jakarta at 1035 west Indonesian time [0335 GMT] today. At Halim Perdanakusuma Airport, the state guest was welcomed by President Suharto and Vice President Umar Wirahadikusumah.

Confers With Suharto

BK180459 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] President Suharto and New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange will hold official talks at Merdeka Palace this morning [18 March]. In the afternoon, the state guest will hold talks with Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja. At a state banquet at the State Palace last night, President Suharto stressed that Indonesia wants to maintain closer friendly relations and cooperation with its neighbors in the southwest Pacific region. The head of state said that technical cooperation among developing countries undertaken by Indonesia with countries in this region forms part of its sincere efforts to promote friendly relations and cooperation. Indonesia as a developing country strongly wants to see a peaceful and safe world, particularly in the surrounding areas.

In reply, New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange said that Indonesia is a reliable friend of New Zealand, not only at the present time but also in the future. The state guest noted that Indonesia and New Zealand are continuing to seek new ways to promote mutually beneficial cooperation. Indonesia's successes, particularly in the economic development and President Suharto's leadership, are praiseworthy.

The state banquet was preceded by exchanges of souvenirs. President Suharto presented to his guest among other things a Jepara engraving depicting the country's flora and fauna. In return, the New Zealand prime minister handed over a wooden-minature canoe to the president. Mrs Suharto gave Naomi Lange batik and a set of silver cutlery, while the New Zealand prime minister's wife handed over a necklace to Mrs Suharto.

Sudharmono Reports on Talks

BK180719 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] President Suharto and New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange held 2 hours of cordial and frank talks at Merdeka Palace this morning. Minister and State Secretary Sudharmono told newsmen the talks between the two heads of government covered bilateral, regional, and international issues. On bilateral relations, the two sides agreed to promote cooperation in the economic and trade fields. In addition, they agreed to promote technical cooperation in an effort to enhance this cooperation among developing countries under which Indonesia and south Pacific countries [words indistinct]. President Suharto said Indonesia adopts a free and active foreign policy, the essence of which is respect for independence. Thus, it is hoped that Pacific countries will better understand that Indonesia is a country which respects its own national independence as well as the independence of other nations. The head of state added that as long as Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution exist, Indonesia has no ambition to expand its territory. Prime Minister David Lange reiterated that New Zealand is a Pacific nation. He hoped Indonesia and New Zealand will promote bilateral and regional cooperation in various fields. Following his talks with the president, Prime Minister Lange held talks with Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja at Wisma Negara [State House].

MALAYSIAHAYDEN, RITTHAUDEEN CONCERNED OVER USSR ACTIVITY

BK171201 Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 17 Mar 86 p 2

[Text] Kota Baharu, Thursday -- Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden and his Malaysian counterpart, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, today expressed their concern over the Soviet Union's activities in Da Nang and Cam Ranh Bay, Vietnam.

Speaking to newsmen after lunch at Tengku Rithauddeen's residence at Pantai Sabak near here, he said the matter should be viewed with gravity because developments taking place every minute will have an impact on regional Pacific nations, especially ASEAN. According to him, Malaysia maintains a nonaligned and free zone to guarantee regional stability. Mr Hayden also expressed his concern when meeting with Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed yesterday.

Meanwhile, during his 1-day visit to Kelantan State, Mr Hayden, his wife, and delegation were taken to visit a batik and songket [cloth woven from silver and gold thread] factory at Penambang, and then to a wood-carving factory at the town. In the evening, he and his delegation were taken on a visit to a fishing village at Tumpat and then to Rantau Panjang.

The Kelantan State chief minister, Datuk Haji Mohamed Yaakob, hosted a dinner at his residence in honor of the Australian guests. The delegation will leave for Hong Kong tomorrow and will visit the Philippines before leaving for home next week.

SINGAPORE EXPLANATION OF GOH REMARKS ACCEPTED

BK170829 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0800 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Singapore, March 17 (BERNAMA) -- The Malaysian Government has accepted the explanation given by the Singapore Government on their protest note regarding a remark made by the first deputy prime minister, Goh Chok Tong, Parliament was told Monday. Foreign Minister S. Dhanabalan said in reply to a question by the opposition member that the matter was now considered closed.

Opposition member Jeyaretnam asked Dhanabalan if it would have been in the interest of furthering closer relation with Malaysia had the Singapore Government apologised for the statement made by Goh.

Dhanabalan said the Singapore Government is always conscious of maintaining close relationship with Malaysia, both on the official and personal levels. "We therefore explained the context of Mr. Goh's remark and stressed that there was no intention to cause offence. An explanation, not an apology, was the proper response to the Malaysian's third party note."

Goh had, during a student's forum earlier this year, made reference to the Malaysian Chinese Association (MCA), the second largest component party of the ruling Barisan Nasional (National Front) coalition, and about their position in the Malaysian Government. This led to Malaysia handing a protest note to the Singapore Government.

FURTHER ON BOMBINGS UNREST IN SABAH STATE

Mahathir on Security

BK141205 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir [words indistinct] today that there are enough police personnel to maintain order [in Sabah]. Speaking to newsmen after meeting the Barisan Nasional Leaders in Ipoh, the prime minister said every measure was being taken to ensure security there. On his current nation-wide tour, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said he would be going to Sabah next month.

In Sabah, eight persons have so far been arrested in connection with the bombing incidents, demonstrations, and other offenses. In Kota Kinabalu, OCPD [Officer in Charge of Police District] (Encik Ishak Ubaidan) said they are both locals and foreigners aged between 19 and 32 years.

This afternoon, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir addressed about 6,000 people at the Bakri Rais Ministadium at Kampung Bota Kanan, about 60 km from Ipoh. The prime minister stressed that there was no reason why Muslims could not cooperate with non-Muslims in building the country. He pointed out that as long as the non-Muslim partners are not anti-Ilsam or against the religion, they could be accepted to work together with Muslims.

Foreigners Among 8 Suspects

HK141508 Hong Kong AFP in English 1433 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, March 14 (AFP) -- Eight people have been detained in Sabah in connection with a spate of bomb explosions in Kota Kinabalu, capital of the East Malaysian state this week, police said on Friday. Kota Kinabalu police chief Mohamed Ishak Awadan said that the suspects, aged between 19 and 52, included foreigners. He did not identify them.

He said that the police has also recovered a chopper and several sticks from a car parked outside the state mosque, where some 1,000 moslems on Friday held anti-government demonstrations for the second day running. The police will take action against the organisers of a march by Moslems who attended Friday prayers at the mosque because they did not have a permit, Mr Ishak said.

Some 13 bombs exploded in Kota Kinabalu on Wednesday causing widespread panic, while the day after two women died in fires officially classified as arson in Tawau, on Sabah's southeast coast. The incidents coincided with the High Court hearing of an opposition writ to stop Roman Catholic Chief Minister Joseph Pairin Kitingan from calling fresh polls 10 months after his Parti Bersatu Sabah won a bitterly contested election.

706 Foreigners Detained

BK151358 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] Police have detained 706 foreigners in a dusk-to-dawn operation in Kota Kinabalu. The inspector general of police, Tan Sri Mohamed Haniff Omar, disclosed this today. He said they included 111 people who entered the state without any valid travel documents. Tan Sri Haniff was speaking to reporters after a briefing at the police headquarters in Kepyau near the state capital of Sabah.

He said the police would take steps to repatriate them. All those who were detained under the operation, code named "Operasi Bersih" [Operation Clean], were found to be loitering.

Tan Sri Haniff said, in view of the various untoward incidents that had been taking place, police launched the operation to ensure public order and security. He said several other foreigners were released after questioning. The inspector general of police said so far there have been 10 explosions in the state and 8 people have been detained for questioning.

Tan Sri Haniff said that the Sabah police force, comprising about 5,000 personnel, was being beefed up with the arrival of 6 antiriot squads and the Federal Reserve Unit [words indistinct]. He said if necessary, more personnel would be brought to Sabah to prevent the situation from worsening. He said there was no need for a curfew to be imposed at the moment and the police would do whatever was necessary to control the situation. The director of the Special Branch at Bukit Aman [police headquarters in Kuala Lumpur] -- Datuk Haji Mohamed Noor Hamid, also attended the briefing.

Police Chief on Situation

BK171311 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1230 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Sabah Chief Minister Datuk Joseph Pairin Kitingan this afternoon met with Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir in Kuala Lumpur and briefed the prime minister on the situation in Sabah. Datuk Pairin said that the prime minister has assured him of the central government's commitment to the security of Sabah and also urged the public to remain calm and cooperate with the authorities.

Meanwhile, Sabah Police Chief Haji (Akhmad Maulana Bakti) today urged the custodians of the state mosque not to commit undesirable acts inside the mosque. Speaking at a news conference in Kota Kinabalu this evening, he said that police will take necessary actions against the outbreak of undesirable events. As of now, police have arrested four people and are seeking two others suspected of involvement in the bomb blasts that have taken place since last Wednesday [12 March]. These people are now being detained under Section 57 of the Internal Security Act and will be brought to court as soon as the police investigation is completed. Three other people have been arrested under Section 28 of the Internal Security Act for spreading rumors and posing as policemen. Haji (Maulana Akhmad) also disclosed that [figure indistinct] have been arrested, one of them accused of possessing explosives. Police have also arrested another 65 people on charges of illegal assembly and holding unauthorized rallies.

Police have thus far detained 1,030 people in Kota Kinabalu, Tawau, and Sandakan in their operations. As many as 18 bomb blasts and 14 fires have been reported since last Wednesday. Two of the fires resulted from bomb explosions. Police have found five unexploded home-made bombs and received reports on seven illegal assemblies in the three places within the last 24 hours.

In another incident, police shot dead one man and arrested two others in a gunbattle in [name indistinct] last night. Haji (Maulana Akhmad) said that they had tried to rob people.

OPPOSITION CALLS FOR REPATRIATION OF FILIPINOS

HK170808 Hong Kong AFP in English 0740 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, March 17 (AFP) -- Malaysia should repatriate Filipino refugees from Sabah to curb lawlessness and check their interference in local politics, an opposition leader urged Monday. Lim Kit Siang, secretary-general of the Democratic Action Party (DAP) and opposition leader in parliament, said it was "very clear" that Filipinos had played a major role in generating the current political unrest in the East Malaysian state. The time has come for Sabah and the Malaysian people to demand from the Malaysian Government strong action to repatriate the 300,000 Filipino refugees in Sabah and to stop their lawlessness," Mr Lim said in a written statement.

Reports from the oil-and-timber rich state said that many Filipinos had taken part in anti-government demonstrations organised by the opposition United Sabah National Organisation (USNO) against the administration of Catholic Chief Minister Joseph Pairin Kitingan.

Police fired tear gas Monday to break up a demonstration by some 3,000 people in Kota Kinabalu, the state capital.

Most of the Filipinos, officially estimated at 100,000 to 130,000 are Moslems from Mindanao and other troubled southern Philippine islands who work in timber camps and on construction projects.

Mr Lim criticised politicians for involving the refugees in local politics, saying that this amounted to "allowing foreigners to determine our own political future."

SABAH COURT: CHIEF MINISTER MAY HOLD ELECTIONS

HK170642 Hong Kong AFP in English 0625 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, March 17 (AFP) -- The Sabah High Court Monday ruled that Chief Minister Joseph Pairin Kitingan could hold new elections in the politically-troubled East Malaysian state where bomb blasts and fires last week claimed two lives.

The ruling came as Mr Kitingan, a Catholic lawyer, met with Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamad in what sources said was an attempt to break the stalemate in the oil-and-timber rich state where his rule is being challenged by Moslem opposition groups.

Police fired tear gas to break up an anti-government demonstration by some 3,000 people outside the High Court in Kota Kinabalu minutes before Justice Abu Mansoor Ali sat to deliver judgement. The crowd broke up and ran towards the state mosque smashing shop windows and car windscreens along the way, an eyewitness said.

Police also intervened to prevent a clash between government supporters and Moslem demonstrators many of whom were armed with iron bars and sticks outside the state mosque.

No details of Mr Kitingan's 80-minute meeting with Dr Mahathir were immediately available but sources said that the Chief Minister, who flew into the federal capital Sunday, was due to meet other leaders of Malaysia's ruling 11-party National Front late Monday.

Mr Kitingan applied to take his predominantly Christian Parti Bersatu Sabah (PBS) into the Front after winning bitterly contested polls last April but the application was held in abeyance after federal leaders accused the state government of discriminating against Moslems.

Justice Mansoor ruled that there were no triable issues in the writ filed by an independent Moslem assemblyman seeking an injunction to stop the elections commission from organising polls following Mr Kitingan's February 26 dissolution of the 54-member Legislative Assembly.

He ordered the assemblyman Abdul Ghafur Ualleh to pay costs but granted him leave to appeal to the Supreme Court.

Mr Ghafur argued in his writ that Mr Kitingan had no right to dissolve the Assembly because his position as chief minister is being challenged in court by a former chief minister, Mustapha Harun, who claims that he is Sabah's legitimate chief minister. Mr Mustapha, president of the Moslem-based United Sabah National Organisation (USNO), claims that he was sworn into office in the early hours of April 22 before Mr Kitingan and that his subsequent dismissal by the governor in favour of Mr Kitingan was unconstitutional. The court is to rule on the suit on April 15.

SABAH MINISTER FAILS TO GAIN STRONGER BACKING

HK171356 Hong Kong AFP in English 1314 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, March 17 (AFP) -- Sabah Chief Minister Joseph Pairin Kitingan failed to gain stronger federal backing for his embattled administration Monday as some 3,000 demonstrators smashed shopwindows and cars in Kota Kinabalu, capital of the east Malaysian state.

Mr Kitingan said he received assurances during an hour-long meeting here with Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamad that the federal government would ensure public security in the state without opting for federal intervention and emergency rule.

Although he described the meeting as "positive," observers said that Mr Kitingan made little headway in seeking federal support to end moves by the state's mostly Moslem opposition to oust his Christian-led administration.

In Kota Kinabalu, police fired tear gas to break up a procession near the state court house, sending the demonstrators rushing through the streets hurling stones at shops and cars.

Police also intervened to stop the demonstrators, some armed with iron rods and sticks, from clashing with pro-government supporters outside the state mosque.

The demonstration, the largest in a week of turmoil, coincided with a high court ruling that the federal elections commission could proceed with polls in the east Malaysian state following Mr Kitingan's dissolution of the 54-member State Assembly last month.

The court, ruling on a writ filed by a supporter of the Moslem-based United Sabah National Organisation (USNO), said that it had no powers to interfere with the legislature under the federal Constitution.

Assemblyman Abdul Ghafur Salleh had claimed in his writ that Mr. Kitingan had no right to dissolve the assembly because his position as chief minister is being challenged in court by USNO leader Mustapha Harun.

Mr. Kitingan told a news conference that Dr. Mahathir had assured him that his Parti Bersatu Sabah's (PBS) application to join the prime minister's 11-party National Front Coalition was under consideration. "He did not indicate when they (National Front) would meet to decide on our application," Mr. Kitingan said, acknowledging that much of his state's current political troubles might not have occurred if his party had been admitted earlier.

Sabah has been hit by a spate of demonstrations, bomb blasts and fires which claimed two lives over the past week. The explosions and fires which police have blamed on arsonists coincided with a fresh campaign by USNO and the Parti Berjaya, which the PBS ousted in bitterly contested polls last April, for federal intervention to protect Moslem rights in the state.

Mr. Kitingan said that Dr. Mahathir reiterated that Sabah's problems should be resolved politically without indicating how this could be achieved. Sabah is the only one of Malaysia's 14 states not ruled by a member of Dr. Mahathir's coalition.

Mr. Kitingan said that he told Dr. Mahathir that allegations by USNO and the Parti Berjaya that his government was anti-Moslem were "baseless, untrue and maliciously fabricated." "I also told him that it is not true that PBS supporters smeared the state mosque," Mr. Kitingan said.

Several crosses mysteriously appeared over an entrance to the state mosque last Thursday sparking off demonstrations by Moslems.

Police in Kota Kinabalu have arrested four people and were looking for two others in connection with the bomb explosions, BERNAMA quoted Sabah Police Commissioner Ahmad Maulana Babjee as saying in a dispatch from the state capital. He said that three others had been detained for impersonating policemen and other offenses.

LAUREL SAYS GOVERNMENT TO AVOID MARCOS MISTAKES

BK170649 Manila PNA in English 0617 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, March 17 (PNA) -- The Aquino government will avoid the mistakes committed by the deposed regime of President Marcos, Vice President Salvador Laurel said Monday. He said he was referring to Marcos' attempt to perpetuate himself in power until the people drove him out of his office and the country last Feb. 25. "We don't want to commit the same mistake," he added.

Laurel, also foreign minister, said the Aquino government is moving to accelerate the return of normalcy in the country. He cited moves to draft a new constitution and to hold local and congressional elections before the end of this year.

He said Filipinos abroad are now given special recognition following the successful civilian-backed military rebellion here that overthrew Mr Marcos and installed his successor, Corazon C. Aquino. In fact, he added, he has received inquiries from abroad on how the Filipinos brought about a change in government. But before, he added, he was ashamed to be one of the 49 million "cowards."

In his press statement, Laurel also said his office has adopted an open door policy to the media, saying we have nothing to hide. He said he would even allow newsmen to cover his conversations with foreign diplomats, except sensitive matters behind closed doors. Newsmen covering the diplomatic beat said they had been surprised the past days when Laurel allowed them to cover his meetings with ambassadors from ASEAN member nations and the European Economic Community at Padre Faura [Foreign Ministry].

LAUREL MEETS ENVOYS, EXPLAINS GOVERNMENT

BK180237 Manila PNA in English 0120 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, March 18 (PNA) -- Philippine Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel Tuesday said foreign diplomats here "are not scared" with the term "revolutionary government" but they are "anxious to know where we (the country) are going." Laurel made this observation after a series of meetings with about 50 percent of foreign diplomats based in Manila.

Representatives of foreign governments are not scared of the term "revolutionary government," he said, adding that what they are concerned with is the "substance rather than with the label." From the composition of President Corazon Aquino's cabinet, Laurel said, the envoys can gather the democratic nature of the Philippine Government.

Laurel met with Ambassadors Cahu Martins Joayrton of Brazil, Fortunato Isasi Cayo of Peru, Agustin Toro-Davila of Chile, Russel Davidson of Canada, Armando Cantu Medina of Mexico, Stephen Bosworth of the United States, and Stelle Marquez Araneta of Colombia. From European countries, Laurel met with Archbishop Bruno Torpigliani of the Holy See, and Ambassadors Friedrich Posch of Austria, Uri Gordon of Israel, Knut Morkved of Norway, Cecilia Nettlebrandt of Sweden, Milos Beljic of Yugoslavia, Pasi Juhani Rutanen of Finland, Alberto Katigbak of Malta and Francis Gruber of Switzerland.

Last week, he also met with the ambassadors from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and those from the European Economic Community. The envoys, reflecting the sentiments of their respective governments, were anxious to know answers to a lot of questions, Laurel said. "How long we are to stay on this status?" and "where we are going?" were among the questions usually asked by the diplomats.

He said he assured the diplomats of the efforts being undertaken by the Aquino government to hasten the transition towards constitutional democracy, which is hoped to be accomplished in 100 days with the rewriting of the new constitution, and the holding of local and congressional elections.

ENRILE DENIES HAVING 'AGREEMENT' WITH MARCOS

BK170906 Manila PNA in English 0825 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, March 17 (PNA) -- Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile Monday bared what he suspected as an attempt by deposed President Ferdinand Marcos to sow intrigue in the new Philippine Government. Enrile made public a telex sent to him by Marcos Sunday saying that "we are keeping our agreement, I hope you can get on top of things."

He said he never had a "political agreement with Marcos prior to, during, or after the people's revolution last month. All my conversations with Marcos by phone from Feb 22 to 27, in particular, were done in the presence of many people and these conversations are of public knowledge," he said. "Marcos' allusion for this purported agreement is another of his worn-out ploy which the people have grown tired of," Enrile said.

Enrile said he spoke with Marcos by phone four times from Feb 22 to 27. The telephone conversation he said occurred Sunday afternoon of Feb 23, Tuesday morning on Feb 25; Tuesday afternoon of Feb. 25; and Thursday afternoon of Feb 27 when the former president called from Honolulu. Enrile said it was in the morning of Feb 25 that Marcos offered the organization of a provisional government and suggested that he was prepared to cancel the elections.

In that conversation, Marcos said he was willing to sit as honorary president and he would allow Enrile to run the government the way he wanted to. Enrile said he turned down the offer. "I have no agreement with Marcos. This is of public record," he said.

The full text of Marcos' telex as released by Enrile follows: "I have sent this because I cannot get you by phone. Please do not believe press story appearing on page four (4) of THE HONOLULU ADVERTISER today that Imee issued a statement that she will spend the last penny of my fortune to have you liquidated. This is pure fabrication because like the rest of us, she has refused to talk about the situation. We are keeping our agreement. I hope you get on top of things."

NEW LABOR MINISTER OUTLINES NEW PROGRAM

HK170757 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 10 Mar 86 p 2

[By Ellen C. Gallardo]

[Text] Newly appointed Labor Minister August "Bobbie" Sanchez vowed yesterday to streamline the whole labor system and weed out the undesirables. An avid critic of human rights violations, Sanchez told the INQUIRER in an exclusive interview at his Pasig residence that the "oppressive" labor laws of the Marcos regime should be totally restructured to suit the present government setup.

Sanchez, a member of Parliament, said that in the process of devising a new set of labor laws, the undesirables will have to go.

Among the laws that need to be changed or modified are those on labor relations, recognition of the right of supervisors, security guards, and employees of government-owned or controlled corporations, to form unions and bargain collectively, and the law on strikes and lockouts. Other laws to be reviewed concern the local and overseas employment program and the Presidential decree on dollar remittances here of contract workers abroad.

Employment, Sanchez said, is vital to the national economic recovery. He pointed out the need to generate jobs at a greater pace and to intensify market development in overseas employment. He also explained the need to stop illegal recruitment activities and to minimize workers exploitation. Sanchez said such support on employment should be reflected in development and investment priorities in agriculture, trade and industry.

Other reforms, which should be effected immediately are those on wages which is often the cause of strikes and lockouts. Wages, he said, could be determined through collective bargaining. "We mean good and we mean business in getting back the confidence of the people in government laws," Sanchez said. The achievement of industrial peace and development is not the work of one government entity alone like labor but of the whole political, social and economic structure of society as well, Sanchez added.

A co-founder of the Movement of Attorneys for Brotherhood, Integrity and Nationalism, inc. (Mabini), the new labor chief said that "penalty is not the solution to the smooth implementation of the law, but rather the education of the people on the actual implementation of the law." He added though that the steamrolling of the government for the purpose of coming up with a new set of labor laws could not be effected unless the present government is declared revolutionary.

Meanwhile, Kilusang Mayo Uno, (KMU) [1 May Movement] President Rolando Olalia said he welcomes with confidence the appointment of MP Sanchez as the new labor minister.

FORCED PAYMENT OF MARCOS' DEBTS TERMED 'UNJUST'

HK171131 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Philippine Deputy Foreign Minister Leticia Shahani said it would be unjust for Western countries to force the Philippines to pay all its debts, especially those incurred by former President Marcos and his cronies. Shahani said Western creditors should classify the so-called had loans, (?harried commercial loans) and [words indistinct] which were inherited by the Aquino Government from the Marcos Administration. The statement was made by Shahani, who acted as representative of President Aquino at the funeral of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme.

On the other hand, Member of Parliament Rafael Recto said that confiscation of alleged hidden wealth of Mr Marcos with disregard of the law would be unconstitutional. However, he added that confiscation of the properties would be possible if the government formally declared itself revolutionary. At the Kapihan sa Maynila [Coffee in Manila] forum, several well-known politicians urged the new government to proclaim its true present status. Former political exile Charito Planas said that if the new government should declare itself revolutionary, it should also define the scope of its powers in order to prevent abuses. Former Member of Parliament Francisco Tatad also stressed that the new government should define its limitations.

ARROYO: 'PRESSURE' ON CABINET TO DECLARE STATUS

BK170655 Manila PNA in English 0623 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, March 17 (PNA) -- The Aquino government is under pressure to declare itself a revolutionary government and to dismantle the "unjust structures" created by deposed President Marcos, executive Secretary Joker Arroyo said today. He said letters from private organizations indicated a near unanimity for the declaration of a revolutionary government.

Arroyo said while the people are in a hurry for a revolutionary government, the Cabinet cannot possibly come up with a final decision when it meets on Wednesday.

Last week, President Aquino met the 17-man Cabinet for the first time and the question of a revolutionary government was brought up. Arroyo said the question is so complex and serious it needs more time for study.

The general feeling is that the government cannot operate without being hampered by the unjust structures created by the Marcos regime, according to Arroyo. "The general picture is to dismantle those unjust structures which cannot be done if we have to operate under a 1973 constitution," he said. He said he was referring to National Assembly, which is controlled by Marcos' New Society Movement, and other constitutional bodies like the Supreme Court and the Commission on Elections.

BATASAN 'LEGITIMACY' UNNECESSARY TO GOVERNMENT

HK171111 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 6 Mar 86 p 4

[Column by Luis R. Mauricio: "Stem-borders in Ambush"]

[Text] The new government would be well advised not to fall for the trap being laid by the Marcos KBL forces in the Batasang Pambansa. The plan, hatched up by the key politicians left behind by Mr Marcos, calls for the Batasan, in which the KBL members constitute the majority, to provide an "umbrella of legitimacy" to the Aquino government by, first, recalling the assembly's earlier act proclaiming Mr Marcos and MP Arturo Tolentino as the duly elected president and vice president in the last election and, thereafter, coming out with another proclamation declaring Mrs Cory Aquino and MP Salvador H. Laurel as the election winners.

The KBL Batasan plot runs against all norms of decency and morality. It betrays the baseness which seems to be congenital in the Marcos-KBL leadership. It flaunts, without qualm of conscience, utter contempt for the people. As pointed out by Mr Tolentino himself, in one of those rare moments when the legal mind prevailed over the cheap politician in him, how can the Batasan recall a proclamation that had already been partly implemented with Mr Marcos's taking his oath on Feb. 25? And, furthermore, granting that it is possible to surmount that legal objection, what canvass of votes would serve as the basis of the Batasan's revised proclamation? Stated in another way, would certificates of canvass from the various provinces and cities be manufactured and falsified once again -- just like what was done when Mr Marcos was still around -- so as to reflect, this time, an Aquino-Laurel victory?

The shifty running-mate of Mr Marcos has, as usual, changed his position since then, but that does not detract from the validity of his objections. If, in spite of the foregoing legal impediments, the Batasan, through its discredited KBL leadership, succeeds in passing a revised proclamation, this shameless confession of crookedness would justify all the more the assembly's abolition.

The Batasan had once committed a crime against the entire Filipino people by issuing a proclamation that was obviously in contravention of the people's will expressed through the ballot; these so-called "representatives of the people" should not be allowed to commit another crime -- making a new proclamation -- just to escape the wrath of an aroused citizenry, on the pretext that they are interested in providing legitimacy to Mrs Aquino's government.

What legitimacy have these KBL politicians to offer? Even if the Aquino-Laurel government were wanting in legitimacy, the KBL-dominated Batasan would be the last institution to be able to provide it. Its past record as a rubber-stamp under the Marcos administration, not to mention its insatiable appetite for dishonest availment of the people's money, makes the Batasan an execrable name, unfit to be mentioned in decent gatherings.

Besides that the Aquino-Laurel government does not need any "umbrella of legitimacy." There is nothing to legitimize. It must be remembered that the people were robbed of victory in the Feb. 7 election when the KBL-dominated Batasan railroaded its proclamation favoring the Marcos-Tolentino team.

When they rose in angry protest, and, in obedience to the people's mandate, Mrs. Aquino and Mr Laurel "(took) power in the name and by the will of the Filipino people," the government thus set up was revolutionary in character, set up directly by the people -- not indirectly through the instrumentality of the constitution. The revolutionary character of the government, however, did not indicate lack of legitimacy.

The Constitution is a creation of the people. And if the people set up a government directly -- that is, bypassing or ignoring the rules that the people themselves had set down in the Constitution -- that government is not any less legitimate than that which could have been set up under the same Constitution. The ultimate test, after all, of legitimacy of any government, whether revolutionary or not, lies in its full acceptance by the people and its ability to control effectively the territory occupied by the people.

The present revolutionary government passes that test. And the abandoned Marcos waifs in the KBL are aware of it. Their pious remonstrance over its legitimacy is merely a pose. Too well do they know that, if the revolutionary character of the present government were pursued to its logical end, the smirk on their faces would disappear and their cockiness wilt. For the Batasan would be abolished and, being ex-Mambabatas [ex-assemblymen], they would cease being "honorable" and would then revert to their true selves.

If the revolutionary government takes itself and its mission seriously, the Supreme Court -- which, like the Batasan, had allowed itself to be the tools of Mr Marcos in propping up his dictatorship -- would be purged of its undesirables, thus paving the way for a thorough reorganization of the judiciary, and on to a cleanup of the entire government machinery. The body politic would be cleansed of the miasma that has plagued it for twenty years. The Marcos KBL boys do not like that. The stem-borer's work to which they had been assigned would be unprofitable.

AQUINO CABINET COMPOSITION ANALYZED

HK171510 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 10 Mar 86 p 4

[Column by Renato Constantino: "The Aquino 'Junta'"]

[Text] Minus the Ponce-Enrile and Ramos military group, the factions within the Aquino camp are roughly reflected in the Cabinet lineup.

Essentially, this fractious coalition is composed of the convener group of Makati businessmen and theologians and the PDP-LABAN [Filipino Democratic Party-lakas ng Bayan] coalition led by Jose Cojuangco, Aguilino Pimentel and Jovito Salonga on the one hand and Laurel's Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] on the other.

The Cabinet appointments may be roughly divided into three categories:

1. Posts that affect the economy and therefore our relations with the US and the IMF.
2. Portfolios vital to the political future of contending political groups within the erstwhile opposition.
3. Departments that deal with services.

When the first batch of Cabinet appointments was announced, instant approbation came from Washington in this assessment by a senior US official: "Most of all it's a good cabinet that doesn't contain any stridently anti-American voices." The first category involving finance, trade, and education was filled up by individuals who were part of or close to the Makati group which had supported Mrs. Aquino's candidacy, overtly or covertly. US Undersecretary of State Armacost expressed his elation over the appointments of Ongpin and Concepcion in these words: "We think they've picked splendid people to work on economic problems." Armacost added that Ongpin and Concepcion recognized the need for privatization and the dismantling of agricultural monopolies, two policies whose implementation could give new investment opportunities for foreign capital. Fred Whiting of the American Chamber of Commerce likewise hailed the Ongpin and Concepcion appointments.

As for the second category, battle lines have been drawn between the PDP-LABAN and the Unido. Mr. Laurel was given the foreign affairs portfolio, a prestigious post but one which isolates him from internal politics and patronage. As prime minister, his work is actually being discharged by Executive Secretary Arroyo. Mr. Pimentel, on the other hand, was given the Ministry of Local Government, a strategic department which can determine the configurations of local politics. Mr. Salonga's appointment gives him and his party the opportunity to enhance his and his party's image, charged as he is with the very popular task of retrieving the ill-gotten wealth of the Marcoses and their cronies. With the favorable attitude of the US he may well register substantial success.

Villafuerte landed an innocuous position as far as the public is concerned. Maceda, whose appointment is disowned by Unido, utilized another influential familial channel. Rogaciano Mercado, of NUL [National Union for Liberation], is closer to Jose Cojuangco than to the Unido. Neptali Gonzales had disaligned himself from the Laurel group during the pre-electoral unity talks. Jose Cojuangco and Aguilino Pimentel of the PDP-LABAN acquiesced to Mrs. Aquino's running as guest candidate of the Unido. The decision was dictated by pragmatic considerations because Unido, as the dominant opposition party, had the election inspectors.

Even during the campaign the much-vaunted unity of the opposition was a myth. The need to fight a common enemy did not negate the personal ambitions of some of the major protagonists. Victory unleashed the contradictions of the two groups. Now with power and patronage in their hands, the disparate groups within the "junta" have become more divided than during the campaign. Both are now engaged in expanding their political bases. Thus, Pimentel's swift appointments of PDP-LABAN men met with instant opposition from Unido.

A crisis set in which was temporarily defused but is still far from solved. The apportionment of positions in the cabinet and elsewhere is still in line with the old politics the new government claims to disavow. President Aquino and some family members and the "Makati Mafia" are becoming adept at political acrobatics.

Clearly, the PDP-LABAN is being utilized by the incumbent or her brother to cut Unido down to size. The revolt of the deprived Unido MPs will be one source of trouble for the new administration for they, too, along with some KBL incumbents, are threatening their own "people power". This seems to be a new dimension in Philippine politics.

The "Junta" with its own Ayatollah is composed of individuals with their own personal motives; it is a fragile coalition based on an anti-Marcos sentiment but with different perceptions of real issues: it is a "junta" still fighting a fugitive enemy but already wracked by incessant and intense infighting. Victory has proven to be more complex for those animated by a desire to participate in the spoils of war.

COLUMNIST CLAIMS LOCAL ELECTIONS PLANNED IN JULY

HK170753 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 9 Mar 86 pp 4, 7

["By the Way" column by Maximo V. Soliven: "National and Local Elections in July?"]

[Excerpts] President Aquino has approved "in principle" the draft proclamation declaring ours a "Revolutionary Government." She is going over the final wording and is expected to make her announcement within the next day or two.

Palace quarters are now discussing the holding of elections in July or August (after a campaign period of 30 to 45 days) -- once the Constitutional commission writes a new Charter within 90 days and it is approved in a nationwide plebiscite. So, the "Revolutionary Government" can be expected to be transformed into a normal, Constitutional Government well before the end of this year. This means that a legislature, as well as all mayors and governors, and other local officials, will soon have a clear people's mandate.

All the members of the new Cabinet will now bare their statements of assets and liabilities so as to approach their jobs with a clean slate and demonstrate to the public that all their actuations are above board.

In the meantime, those who have been appointed "Office-in-Charge" in various municipalities and provinces are temporary officials, it has been stressed, and their caretaker duties are being reviewed by the President herself, in daily consultation with Vice-President Salvador "Doy" Laurel and Local Governments minister Aquilino "Nene" Pimentel. New designations have been frozen, pending the proclamation of the revolutionary government. That's the latest word from Mount Olympus.

The thinking at this stage is that the new constitution should return the nation to a presidential form of government and a system of checks and balances. What is important is that no president should, in the future, be permitted to impose martial law without the concurrence of the legislature -- and "only for a limited period of time."

A return to a bi-cameral legislature will also be debated, it was learned. The Aquino government is expected to allocate about P5 million for the work of the Constitutional Commission which will have to be supported by a capable Secretariat.

In a letter to President Aquino, the vice-president noted that "in the 1971-1973 Constitutional Convention, 75 percent of the delegates were elected on a presidential platform. It is essential that the true aspirations of our people must be reflected in the new Constitution. The bitter lessons of the martial law years must also be reflected in that document."

Former Ambassador to Bonn, Mr Ramon V. Del Rosario, has been named Ambassador to Japan -- but on a temporary basis, whatever that means. Perhaps Monching is being "groomed" (to use that hackneyed term) for a bigger position eventually. In the meantime, Del Rosario -- whose experience in diplomacy, business and trade will stand him in good stead -- has been given the assignment to "pave the way" for the arrival of President Cory Aquino in Tokyo on an official visit this May. Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has taken the unprecedented step of formally inviting a president of a country to Japan to coincide with the May 4 "Big Seven" Summit Meeting of the top industrialized countries. In this way, President Aquino will be able to meet Mr Nakasone for her first face-to-face encounter with a Japanese leader, then hold separate talks with President Francois Mitterand of France, Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany, Prime Minister Maggie Thatcher of Great Britain, and -- oh yes, U.S. President Ronald Reagan -- and other leaders of the Western World. If Vice-President and Foreign Minister Doy Laurel goes to the ASEAN conference in Bali this April, he will have a chance to talk to Mr Reagan in a preliminary meeting to suggest an agenda for Cory's encounter with the American President. Laurel knows Reagan and U.S. Vice-President George ("We Admire Your Adherence to Democratic Principles") Bush personally.

ENRILE DENOUNCED FOR PUBLIC CRITICISM OF AQUINO

HK171117 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 8 Mar 86 p 4

["Now and Then" column by Jose J. Burgos Sr: "Below the Belt"]

[Text] That was a below-the-belt and uncalled-for blow which Defense Minister Enrile struck against President Aquino. If the lady Chief Executive made a mistake in promoting PAF [Philippine Air Force] Lt. Col. Adelberto Yap over the heads of other more senior officers, he should have merely and quietly told her. But he had to send a letter which he had released to the press, for all the world to read.

It was a wise-guy, smart-alecky action intended to show his superiority in military affairs. Of course, he knows more about these things than Mrs. President Aquino because he has been defense secretary all those Marcos years, while she, a "plain housewife", is still ignorant about these matters.

In the face of all these revelations about the rapacity and greed of the Marcos couple, I wonder what all those sickeningly-loyal and boot-licking media propagandists of the former president can now say. Why don't they come out and defend their former master from all those nauseating disclosures of the stupendous wealth which Sir and Ma'am managed to stash abroad -- hidden, ill-gotten loot which contributed to the present misery of the 54 million Filipinos?

Have these propagandists in the crony media now lost their tongue and their pen because their master has left them willy-nilly, without even the courtesy of bidding those Malacanang soldiers guarding them "Goodbye and good luck?" Or was their loyalty of the fair-weather type, exhibited by them during the harrowing Marcos regime because they were getting paid for their services.

The press bureau of the Aquino dispensation is not being fair to [the] media. It is practicing discrimination in its vilest form. The other day, it admitted only two reporters for the press briefing -- that of the PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER and a foreign newsman. This is not freedom of the press at all. There is no equality in treatment. The bureau is falling into the bad habit practiced during the Marcos years, when the Malacanang press office welcomed the reporters of all newspapers except MALAYA's.

There was even a time when media was invited to a press conference and when Marcos went over the list of the invitees and saw the name of the MALAYA publisher and president, he had the name stricken off. The Aquino press bureau should behave in a more circumspect manner. It should practice equality and fair play in dealing with media people, even the reporters of the Marcos press like BULLETIN TODAY, TIMES JOURNAL and DAILY EXPRESS.

RETURNED EXILES FACE OBSTACLES RECOVERING ASSETS

HK171541 Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 15 Mar 86 pp 9, 10

[Text] Influential businessmen in the new administration of President Aquino have started flexing their "political and financial" muscles to block the return to their rightful owners of businesses sequestered during the regime of deposed President Marcos. Included in the target list of these "vested interest" groups, who have managed to squeeze themselves into the confidence of Aquino and her people, are the properties of the family of the late Eugenio Lopez Sr., and those of the Cuencas and Jacintos.

According to knowledgeable sources, certain quarters in the Aquino Administration have already started making it difficult for the Lopezes to regain control of their radio/TV network, ABS-CBN, on Bohol Ave., on the excuse that the government has settled the network's debt. They said the new officials of the information ministry have strongly lobbied for the retention of the network under government control.

The fate of the utility firm, Manila Electric Co. (Meralco), is now also in limbo because of the "interest" of certain groups in gaining full or part ownership of the company. Meralco has been placed under the care of the new Commission on Audit (COA) chief, Teopisto Guingona, as officer-in-charge and Mario Lopez, deputy OIC, purportedly to pave the way for its return to its rightful owners the Lopezes.

But because of the reported maneuverings of certain influential business groups that backed Aquino's bid to the presidency for a slice (if not the whole) of the Meralco pie, the chances for the Lopezes regaining control of the utility have somehow become slim.

However, the bid of the Lopezes to recover Meralco and their other assets, excluding, perhaps, the ABS-CBN complex, appears better than that of the Jacintos, original owners of the Iligan Integrated Steel Mills, Inc. (IISMI) that now operates as the National Steel Corp. (NSC).

Certain quarters in the Aquino government, which sources said was inspired by vested interest groups close to the new rulers, have ruled out the possibility for the Jacintos regaining control of the giant steel company. They said the government had poured over P100 million into the company now operated by people from the scandal-ridden National Development Co. (NDC), a state-owned conglomerate, an amount that the Jacintos could afford to pay. [as published] These quarters had said that NSC (IISMI) and other assets under the control of NDC "would only be sold in cash."

At present, the official stance of the Aquino Administration to return to their rightful owners businesses sequestered under the regime of deposed President Marcos has not been changed. But because of the position being floated by vested interest groups close to the new rulers, businessmen victims of Marcos have become apprehensive over the prospect of regaining their assets.

One of these "victims" that appeared to have "thrown the towel" is that one led by Rodolfo Cuenca of the Construction and Development Corp. of the Philippines (CDCP), now operating as the Philippine National Construction Corp. (PNCC). PNCC, like NSC (ISMI), was also taken over by the government, through NDC, which was headed by former Trade and Industry Minister, Roberto V. Ongpin. The construction company, flag-ship of the Cuenca business empire, was taken over by the government in the early 80s for failure to settle its mounting debt. Other companies affiliated with CDCP, like Galleon Shipping and three hotels -- Hotel Mindanao, Pines Hotel and Taal Vista Lodge -- were also ordered seized by the Marcos government.

NEW INFORMATION MINISTRY CRITICIZED FOR ABUSES

Locsin Announces Policy

HK170807 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 8 Mar 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] Information Minister Teodoro Locsin Jr. yesterday announced the abolition of the Office of Media Affairs (OMA) proper, including its regional offices, and the creation of the Ministry of Information (MOI) in its place. The move will affect some 5,000 OMA personnel throughout the country, but Locsin assured them their cases would be reviewed on the basis of qualification and merit.

He told a briefing at the Cojuangco building in Makati that the new Channel 4, the Bureau of Broadcast, and the Bureau of National and Foreign Information (BNFI) will remain in operation. This also means that the PHILIPPINES NEWS AGENCY which is under the BNFI will not be dismantled. Locsin said, however, they are still studying the case of the Presidential Press Staff (PPS).

During the same briefing, Presidential Spokesman Rene Saguisag said the Ministry of Human Settlements will be definitely abolished with only one or two offices to be retained. He did not say which of the various agencies attached to the ministry once headed by deposed President Marcos' wife, Imelda, would go.

Locsin vowed to protect press freedom, citing President Aquino's pronouncement that free speech is central to the new government. He said he wants his ministry to be described as a ministry of free information and not of propaganda. At the same time, he said they would look into the cases of the 23 missing newsmen as he assured protection to all newsmen in the performance of their duties.

The new information chief said the media lost its freedom because politicians abused it for their own ends. He added that it is not the business of politicians, even of a president who enjoys an overwhelming mandate from the people like Ms. Corazon Aquino, to tell the media what they should say. The president, he said, would prefer to be judged by action rather than words and has described her administration as an "open presidency."

During the briefing, Locsin also spelled out the three basic functions of the MOI. These are:

-- to secure and protect the freedom of all the media from editorial interference from any quarter including the government itself:

- to provide public relations for the Philippines. Like any government, he said he would appoint press attaches to do the job of rebuilding the image of the country abroad; and
- to service the office of the president by providing press relations for her and her government.

Locsin also battled for free enterprise in the media industry and discouraged monopoly control over media.

Free, Open Press Pledged

HK171121 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 8 Mar 86 pp 1, 6

[By staff member Larry Sipin]

[Text] Information Minister Teodoro Locsin Jr. yesterday said there will be no form of media censorship or restriction during the Aquino presidency. "It is not the business of politicians, even of a President who enjoys an overwhelming mandate like President Aquino, to tell the media what they should say," Locsin said.

He said President Aquino is committed to dismantle the propaganda machine established by the Marcos administration and to restore the freedom of the media. "This means not only protecting the editorial freedom of newspapers, television and radio but also ensuring that never again can a small group of crony businessmen monopolize control over media," Locsin said. "Free speech is central to our new government and it will stay that way," Locsin added. He announced that the Office of Media affairs has been abolished and replaced by the new Ministry of Information.

He said that his office will be "a ministry of free information and not a ministry of propaganda." "Let the public and consumers be the chooser of who is providing unbiased information," he said. He stressed that "anyone with the brains and luck can put up a newspaper without being regulated."

The information minister said even the publication of the Communist Party of the Philippines will be legalized, subject to libel laws. He said in the future the ownership of media will be "transparent and visible to all." There shall be no hidden owner, he said.

Locsin said the state shall put up the People's Media Network whose independence shall be protected by law. He said operations of the People's Media will be patterned after the public media in Britain run by the British Broadcasting Corporation which is accountable to the Government. "In this way the government can create a media which is genuinely accountable to the people and the private media will flourish because there will both be a responsible private and public media sector," Locsin said.

Channel 4 shall initially be the flagship of the People's Media but the government might lose it if the courts decide favorably on the ownership claim of the Lopez family. Channel 4 facilities are part of the ABS-CBN network which was sequestered during martial law. "President Aquino knows that keeping trust of the people will depend on being open and available to media."

Reacting to criticisms that he is an "invisible" minister, Locsin said media members have perhaps not fully comprehended the "new Philippines" where you no longer have a minister for propaganda who will talk at every opportunity.

Some Papers' Access Limited

HK140528 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 13 Mar 86 pp 1, 6

[By C. Makabenta]

[Text] The Ministry of Public Information continued yesterday to discriminate against and bar access to reporters from publications that used to be identified by the Aquino camp as the "crony media," giving the lie to the recent official statement of Information Minister Teodoro Locsin Jr. that his ministry "is a ministry of free information."

Malacanang reporters from the MANILA BULLETIN and the TIMES JOURNAL were barred from covering the Cabinet meeting, despite arrangements agreed upon last Tuesday afternoon that they would be allowed to "take in the atmosphere at the Malacanang guesthouse's conference hall" for two minutes, along with reporters from the favored PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER, MANILA TIMES and MALAYA.

The two reporters -- Vic Foz of the BULLETIN and this writer -- had managed to have their names included in the list of the so-called "poor reporters" after Deputy Information Minister Eduardo Zialcita had bluntly told the journalists present that he was clearing the INQUIRER, MANILA TIMES and MALAYA reporters for inclusion in the list but that the rest must decide among themselves who should get the remaining slots in the six-man pool. But yesterday morning when this reporter asked to be let in at the steel gate leading to the guesthouse where the Cabinet meeting was to take place, he was told that his name was not in the list.

When I told Medi ("Don't call me Meldy, my God") Dia, Zialcita's assistant, that I clearly heard her boss twice announce my name as among those in the pool list, she said that the rule was that a paper could be represented by a reporter or a photographer, not by both. Fred Cruz, our photographer, was already in, she said. And yet, just a few moments earlier, I saw with my own two eyes Rey Arquiza of the INQUIRER being let in by the military guard after he had called out the Medi for help; Arquiza was preceded by the INQUIRER photographer.

Minister Termed 'Incompetent'

HK171555 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 14 Mar 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Malacanang's Incompetent Media Advisers"]

[Text] The grievances against the Office of Media Affairs and its handling of media relations for President Aquino are building up. If not corrected immediately, the 'honeymoon' between the new government and the press may end sooner than 100 days. It will be recalled that it was mainly through the power of the independent press that the Marcos regime was ousted. It is thus ironic that it is now the free press that is being given the run-around and a lot of hassle by the people around President Aquino.

Administrative inefficiency and incompetence seem to characterize the activities of President Aquino's media and propaganda outfits. Public information officers in Malacanang do not seem to know what is going on in their area of responsibility. Worse, they seem to have no rapport at all with the working press.

Press freedom pushed President Aquino to the highest post of the land. It should thus be allowed to bloom and flourish as a means not only to strengthen democracy but also to serve as a watchdog for anomalies and irregularities in government activities.

For press freedom to flourish, access to information should be given top priority by the Aquino Government. Unfortunately, recent incidents -- and their number is growing -- show a tendency of the new Malacanang occupants to deny media access to information. Only some favored mediemen are being given the needed access to President Aquino; many others are being treated unceremoniously which, in effect, denies them their right to information. President Aquino is, in all probability, unaware of the lapses being committed by her media advisers. Those who sincerely pray for her success as President of the Republic hope that corrective measures will be taken to ensure that media not only be free but that mediemen are able to perform their duties and exercise their rights in a truly democratic society.

Media Seizures Decried

BK170809 Manila PNA in English 0749 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, March 17 (PNA) -- An information minister during the 20-year reign of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos Monday cautioned the government of President Corazon Aquino against sequestering three TV Stations and two national dailies. "It should be made on a legal basis," [former] Information Minister Francisco S. Tatad said before a press forum here Monday.

Tatad was referring to moves by Aquino's administration to seize TV Channels 2, 13 and 9 and newspapers DAILY EXPRESS and TIMES JOURNAL to flush out the hidden wealth of ousted President Marcos. The five media outfits had been labelled as "crony press" -- referring to their biased reporting for then President Marcos.

"Even as a revolutionary government, the present administration must lay the basis of its actions," Tatad, who broke away from Mr Marcos in 1978, told newsmen. Tatad has since then joined the opposition and formed his own Social Democratic Party (SDP).

He said "In the absence of any premise, one must take into account existing legal structure." "I am not a lawyer. But as a plain citizen, I would be interested in looking at the facts. In sequestering the assets of private media, there should be legal basis for doing so," Tatad added.

U.S. SENATOR TO HELP RECOVER MARCOS' WEALTH

HK171122 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] U.S. Senator Paul Carpenter is in the country to consult with the Salonga Commission. It was reported that the American senator has offered to help recover hidden wealth of deposed President Marcos. Speaking at the Kapihan sa Maynila [Coffee in Manila] forum, Senator Carpenter said that the Reagan Administration's continued support of Mr Marcos should have long been terminated. On the U.S. plan to offer sanctuary to Mr Marcos, Carpenter said the United States has always accepted ousted leaders of other countries.

Meanwhile, President Ronald Reagan said that he is not convinced that Mr Marcos possesses great wealth. He added that there is not sufficient evidence to prove that Mr Marcos has hidden wealth in the United States and other countries. However, Reagan added that if it should be proven that Mr Marcos has accumulated illegal wealth from the Philippine nation, then it is up to the Aquino Government to undertake the necessary measures.

U.S. PROBLEM OF WHAT TO DO WITH MARCOSES VIEWED

HK171113 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 9 Mar 86 p 4

["These Our Days" column by F.T. Ocampo: "The American Dilemma"]

[Text] The greediest couple in the world is posing quite a problem for its host, the American government, particularly Hickam Air Force Base in Honolulu. Hated in the Philippines and unwanted in practically every part of the globe, President Reagan has got a dead weight on his shoulders he may not find so easy to unload. In the face of a bipartisan consensus and the open sentiment of the American people against his ally, Mr. Reagan must be consoled by the thought that he was not up for reelection. Otherwise, he just might drop the Marcoses like they were smoldering coals in his hands.

Even then, his problems with the former conjugal dictators are something he could only wish on his enemy. The American people are becoming impatient with Marcoses' overstay at the air base which is maintained by their taxes. The gold bullion and cash in the millions of dollars in some 300 crates of "personal effects" brought in by U.S.-provided aircraft are causing confusion in the interpretation of the US laws. Their real estate acquisitions in New York and California, among others, have caused widespread resentment among a good number of citizens who are convinced that their aid to this country have been stolen by the deposed rulers.

It is no wonder then, the Mr. Reagan has found himself in a pickle over his friendship with the Marcoses. There are also reports that strong pressure is being brought to bear on the administration to prevent the Marcoses from going to Mainland USA to avoid the prospect of an unabating demonstration that could involve the federal government in the long haul. Perceptions to this effect have not excluded the outbreak of violence, in view of the smoldering hatred even Filipinos in the US against the erstwhile rulers whom they blame solely for their plight and that of their relatives back home.

The Marcos couple and family, friends, bodyguards and househelps must be the loneliest and most forsaken people in the world today. But these are considerations Mr. Reagan will long grapple with. When the militant American public starts writing in protest to their senators and congressmen over the prolonged visit at Hickam, and the gentlemen at Capital Hill start tightening the screws on their president, something will have to give and observers are quite sure who will be at the receiving end. The Marcos entourage will be unceremoniously booted out of Hickam as fitting anti-climax to the expected finish of an inglorious reign.

For the end is not yet, more remains to be done. But the developments seem to pre-
sage a most ignominious end for the Marcoses, thus proving that what we reap is what we sow. The US government and officials, appalled and alarmed by the extent of the dictator's plundered wealth, have signified full cooperation with President Aquino's bid to recover the loot presently stashed not only in the US but in other parts of the world. Most European governments, even Australia, are prepared to follow the American policy as they have seen the ostentation the high-flying Mrs. Marcos cut in the globe's capitals while 54 million Filipinos grovel in the dust of grinding poverty. That the Marcoses may yet die in penury is a distinct possibility. Whether dealt by God or man, retribution comes to everyone and this the Marcoses shall discover, too late, unfortunately, to do them any good.

What to do with them constitutes the gist of the American dilemma. There is no doubt, however, that in the pinches the US will consider as of the highest priority its interest in the Philippines. The Marcoses and their fortunes will not merit even a peripheral regard in the decisions of the world power game and we may expect that very soon now, the conjugal ex-rulers will be relegated to the limbo they richly deserved.

EDITORIAL ON U.S. SUPPORT OF RIGHT-WING DICTATORS

HK160858 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 9 Mar 86 p 4

[Editorial: "The Sun Also Rises"]

[Text] How much credit should Americans claim for the toppling of Marcos? Anything they like, on two conditions: First, that it would not detract from the credit which rightfully belongs to the Filipino people; and second, that it be not like the crowing of the cock at dawn believing that it is his crowing which makes the sun rise.

The American claim for credit would be reduced by the extent of the responsibility which Americans must bear for the decision of Marcos to proclaim martial law in 1972. Concede that they did not put the idea into his head (they did not have to); what is certain is that they did nothing to dissuade him. They knew that martial law would put a stop to the daily student demonstrations in front of the U.S. Embassy, which it did. But in addition, it laid the basis for the familiar protest slogan: "Down With the U.S.-Marcos Dictatorship!"

The Philippine experience should lead to a serious review of the American policy of supporting right-wing dictatorships as a means of coping with insurgent communist movements in the Third World. The policy has had disastrous results in Vietnam, Iran, and Nicaragua. In the Philippines the dictatorship was overthrown by a revolution from the center -- by People Power based on the middle class.

The lesson for the American foreign policy seems clear: support and strengthen the middle class in the developing societies of the Third World while there is time, instead of trying to shore up the extreme right-wing elements in a polarized society of embattled fascists and communists. It might be a good idea to have another look at the Jimmy Carter policy of supporting human rights movements in developing countries. In the Philippines this had been replaced by the Reagan policy of supporting the Marcos dictatorship which was allegedly too busy fighting communists to initiate democratic reforms. Meanwhile, democracy and human rights could wait.

Well, our people showed that democracy and human rights could not wait. They took matters into their own hands and overthrew the Marcos dictatorship. And now the Aquino government is bent on a policy of national reconciliation based on justice and freedom which would require that the communists lay down their arms. This is a new approach to an old problem. It is worth a try.

REPORT ON PRC ENVOY INTERVIEW ON TRADE TIES

BK180135 Manila PNA in English 0118 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, March 18 (PNA) -- China plans to buy more Philippine products to help the government of President Corazon Aquino tip the balance of trade which is at present favorable to China, Chinese Ambassador to the Philippines Chen Conglu said Tuesday. At the same time, Chen said, the local Chinese community here, who are mostly concerned with economic conditions, are eager to do their share to strengthen Philippine economy upon which they as businessmen are dependent.

In an interview with the PHILIPPINES NEWS AGENCY, Chen said the overseas Chinese (Chinese who have not acquired the Philippine Citizenship) are under instructions to strictly abide by the laws and regulations of the country in which they reside. The local Chinese entertain "high hopes" for the government of President Aquino, even as they are also conscious of their role in the development and stability of Philippine economy and the social welfare of the people.

They have expressed their support of the new government. They are "happy with the new situation," Chen said.

China-Philippine trade has been increasing in the past years, Chen explained. In 1985, he pointed out, trade between the two countries was 270 million U.S. dollars, up from the 1984 estimates of 220 million U.S. dollars. He said Philippine oil purchases from China accounted for the favorable trade balance for that country.

However, he said, Chinese oil was sold to the Philippines at concessional prices, and this was at a time when the Philippines was hard put to get oil from other sources. Philippine oil purchases from China went as high as 900 million U.S. dollars, gradually tapering down to 100 million dollars because of reduction of local dependence on fossil fuel as well as the availability of cheap crude oil from other sources.

China buys from the Philippines traditional Philippine exports like sugar, coconut oil, timber and plywood, copper products and others. Lately, Chen said, China started buying new items to reduce the wide gap in the balance of trade. Philippine fruits, he said, are finding market in his country. Among these are bananas and mangoes.

Last year, his country bought about 25,000 tons of bananas from the Philippines. Chen expects the figure to increase to 35,000 tons this year. China, he said, is seeking ways and means to further expand trade with the Philippines.

Both countries can explore mutually useful and beneficial projects which could be developed as joint ventures, he said. Likewise, the field is wide when the two countries could cooperate as in agriculture, he pointed out. Chen stressed that China "attaches great importance to the relations of China with her neighbors."

The traditional friendship that dates back to thousands of years remains firm and unshakeable, he said, adding that with the establishment of the government of President Aquino, "we look forward to further developing this friendly relations and good neighborliness." He pointed to the fact that China was the first to send a delegation to the Philippines upon the establishment of the Aquino government.

He cited the coming of the Chinese minister of culture who while here signed a cultural agreement for 1986-1987, with Vice President Salvador Laurel. The minister also called on President Aquino and discussed with her RP [Republic of the Philippines] China ties.

During the minister's call on President Aquino, both sides expressed their desire and determination to strengthen relations between the two countries. Cultural exchanges and visits of people, Chen said, help promote understanding between peoples. At the end of the interview, Chen expressed his gratitude to the local media for helping understanding between China and the Philippines.

NDF HEAD ON POTENTIAL, LIMITATIONS OF GOVERNMENT

HK170811 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 9 Mar 86 p 14

[By Maribel Castillo-Baillon -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] Horacio "Boy" Morales, Jr., 42, technocrat turned revolutionary and allegedly the former chairman of the National Democratic Front (NDF), was among the first group of political detainees recently granted freedom by the Aquino administration. Morales spent a total of three years and 11 months in detention, years of talent and opportunity put to waste by a repressive regime.

In the following observations, Morales gives an analysis of recent events, and explores possibilities and limitations. "What we should not do," he says "is adopt a wait and see attitude. The nation's future must involve the people's participation."

His views:

ON THE AQUINO GOVERNMENT STRENGTHS, POTENTIALS: We recognize the openness of President Aquino to carry the nation forward to the full extent of popular democracy -- not just the elite, two-party democracy of the old type. This means changing the structures and institutions to provide vehicles and mechanisms for people to participate in government. We don't know exactly what these are but apparently, she is interested in promoting that direction and reorienting government towards servicing the poorer sections of society.

ON ITS LIMITATIONS: This is the challenge for her -- how to develop her leaderships, her forces, and thus assert her forces, and thus assert her own preference over those of others. This she can only do by the proper exercise of her leadership with the support of the so-called Cory Aquino People's Power, the basic forces that have so far been helping her.

ON HIS IMMEDIATE PLANS: I've been trying to explore the possibility of working closely with the cause-oriented groups, which are part of the so-called progressive forces. I'm trying to flesh out the methods and mechanisms by which their participation can become more meaningful. From simple and spontaneous mass actions, we can probably explore the possibility of going into productive and creative activities.

ON THE WANING OF PEOPLE'S POWER: That's a possibility. That's why their participation must be directed into a more organized, institutionalized form, at the same time continuously expanding the organizing. The process could start with the organized groups, and from there expand.

ON PEOPLE'S POWER IN RURAL AREAS: In urbanized centers outside Metro Manila -- for example, in Davao -- they've been able to mobilize people's power to hold transport strikes and the Welgang Bayan. [National strike] They've been successful to some extent, as in the demand for the investigation of the Escalante Massacre and other human rights violations. These so-called people's power (activities) have been there for some time and these are basically the organized forces in the countryside. Here in Metro Manila, we have a spontaneous unorganized force larger than the organized forces.

ON NEGOTIATIONS FOR A CEASEFIRE WITH THE CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]/NPA: The Left has already expressed its clear interest in the ceasefire in an interview by AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE with a high-ranking politburo member in Central Luzon, it was revealed that they are open to a ceasefire. They are willing to sit down with the government for a dialogue on this question. As to the laying down of arms, of course theoretically that is conceivable. But a ceasefire is really a long process. The actual giving up of arms would mean the final settlement of the basic issues. But before that stage can be arrived at, there should be a mutual build-up of trust. Right now, prospects are very high because both sides have expressed interest. Personally, if they ask us to assist in this effort, we would be very willing to help.

ON POSSIBLE TERMS OF SETTLEMENT: The first revolves around the institution of popular democracy. All democratic rights should be restored and this means also the recognition of all political parties, including the CPP. All freedoms will have to be restored, including the citizen's right to bear arms.

The concept is that internal defense is the people's responsibility and thus will be taken care of by the people's militia. The Armed Forces will attend to external defense. The second issue involves foreign policy. The left seeks non-alignment with any super-power, and open and equal relations with all countries. All unequal treaties will have to be renegotiated, and this includes the abrogation of the US military bases. The third issue involves a thoroughgoing agrarian reform which translates to complete abolition of feudalism in the countryside. Monopolies, such as the coconut/sugar monopolies, as well as large plantations, will have to be broken up.

ON THE PROSPECTS OF ACTUAL SETTLEMENT: It is hard to say at this stage. There are many factors that would seem to work against the possibility of a settlement under the present government. That's why we say there are many limitations. However, some efforts to realize a broader type of popular democracy can be realized under the present government.

SISON ON AQUINO GOVERNMENT, PROPOSED CEASEFIRE

HK140735 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 12 Mar 86 p 15

[By Pet G. Cleto]

[Text] Making a sudden appearance at the Interdisciplinary Forum lecture at the UP [University of the Philippines] last weekend seemed very much the new order of the day for recently-released Jose Ma Sison. He was said to have commented to a close friend (seen for the first time in years) that his new beat was probably more tiring than going on a political electoral campaign. Asked to comment on the implications of "contending social analyses" in relation to economic conditions, Sison said: "As far as completely dismantling the Marcos dictatorship and restoring formal democratic rights are concerned, there is some work to do." He refrained from comment on supposedly "contending" political schools of thought, and preferred to emphasize the basic problems of imperialism and feudalism, which would still persist, he said "even if bourgeois democracy were to be restored, (and things were) as if the pre-'73 period were back."

"The danger of a fascist dictatorship reemerging exists," Sison added, following it up, however, with the comment that the release of political prisoners, especially his own freedom, were proof that Messrs. Enrile and Ramos were obedient to the authority of Ms. Aquino.

As for the proposed ceasefire between the government's military forces and the CPP-NPA forces, Sison posed to his audience a question: "Do you really see the Enrile-Ramos camp upholding any such ceasefire?" "I don't know when it will be done," he said, in effect denying speculations that he is involved in negotiations concerning the ceasefire. I think that to achieve even only a ceasefire," Sison continued, "a lot of negotiations have to be conducted. I agree with a supposedly top CPP leader that Ms. Aquino will have to strengthen her position first."

He nevertheless demonstrated favorable regard towards the new president when he said: "We must encourage Ms. Aquino in improving her position. Her government has inherited the very instrument by which Mr. Marcos has oppressed the people. Although there are some reform-minded officers which we can estimate at around 3,000, these people have various levels of consciousness." Sison expressed grave doubts about their "reformation": "Three days are not enough to cause sufficient reorientation of the entire military organization. Time is needed to reorient and reorganize the military so it will not be a hindrance to the people's democratic efforts."

Asked to comment on the opinion that Ms Aquino's seizure of power created a backlash to the aspirations of the left, Sison went into an estimation of the strength of the Aquino government.

"IT'S NOT REALLY VERY STRONG," he said. "It's only strong as long as it continues to have popular support. It has many forces within it. Aside from the objective conditions of worsening economic and political crisis. There is tension between the military and the civilian bureaucracy and between political parties which have supported Ms Aquino.

Sison, however, did not disclaim that he or his fellow political prisoners would lend support to the Aquino government: "I suppose we would give help that will not go against the will of the people."

Expounding on the contradictions in the Aquino government Sison said: "Before Ms Aquino could come to power, the February 23-25 events were necessary, and they were basically a military revolt and a people's uprising. The first was decisive, but the people's uprising was more decisive." He reminded his audience that "the U.S. has most influence over Philippines through the military."

He continued, "the military leaders were not taking power for themselves, because they knew they would've been nothing without the people's support. They recognized immediately the supremacy of civilian authority, so they put themselves under the Aquino government. "So far, they couldn't do anything to stop our release. Even the U.S. -- actually the officers were the stand-ins of the U.S. -- couldn't do anything. But they recognized that Ms Aquino had popular support, and that if she stands her ground, she couldn't be stopped."

Sison raised the problem of maintaining popular support with this comment: "If she fails to raise the level of the popular support now behind here, that will be too bad. The kind of support needed to solve the problems of foreign control and economic domination."

Referring to the question of the role of the national democratic movement, Sison quipped, "Don't say that the movement has been completely deprived of activities."

Concerning the recent boycott action undertaken by some opposition sectors, notably the Bagong Alyansang Makabayan (BAYAN) [New People's Alliance], Sison said that "Active minimum boycott has made a major contribution in placing Marcos in a no-win situation. Active minimum boycott and critical participation are complementary to each other." "Without critical participation," he said, "we wouldn't have been able to see the cheating. It is a case of two trends complementing and supporting each other."

NPA'S DANTE WANTS REMOVAL OF ENRILE, RAMOS

HK171458 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 12 Mar 86 pp 1, 8

[Text] Former New People's Army head Bernabe "Kumander Dante" Buscayno yesterday said that Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Armed Forces chief Gen. Fidel V. Ramos should be forced to resign through "people power." Former Communist Party of the Philippines chairman Jose Ma. Sison, hinted at the same view in a forum at the UP [University of Philippines] Law College yesterday. He said that key ministries and positions are still held by pro-imperialists such as the Defense Ministry, the Central Bank and the Armed Forces. "The real problems are U.S. imperialism and feudalism. These are substantive questions the government of Mrs. Cory Aquino has to face," Sison said.

Both Buscayno and Sison noted that the February "four-day" revolution was a combined military revolt and a people's uprising which led to the toppling of the Marcos dictatorship. But the people's uprising was the decision factor, both agreed.

Buscayno and Sison stressed that only the "dictator" is gone, but the structures of exploitation and oppression are still intact and have yet to be dismantled by a "people's power" that has to be strengthened and consolidated for true liberation to be achieved.

Former Kabataang Makabayan [national youth] spokesman Baltazar Pinguel, Social Services and Development Deputy Minister Karina C. David and BANDILA [social democratic alliance whose name means "people's unity in spirit and vision"] Secretary General Mar Canonigo, in the same forum, said that the "socio-political systems that breed dictatorship are still there." For one, to avoid going back to the dark history of the country, the military should be overhauled and really reformed, they said.

Sison said that at this point there is no reason to denounce Aquino's government. But it is important to stress that it has to resolve substantive questions such as the military question, the land reform program, the plight of workers and the monopoly of vital industries by foreigners. If the government cannot resolve these questions, the people which support the "EDSA [Epifano de los Santos] political revolution" will separate from the government and "the fundamental problems which brought down the fascist dictatorship will bring back the same fascist dictatorship," Sison said.

Buscayno, on the other hand, said that the military should be transformed into a more people-oriented armed forces which will serve only the interests of the people. If the basic needs of the people are not met, Buscayno predicted that the people, whose expectations are rather high at present, would most likely opt to show dissent.

Buscayno noted that to quell growing and perhaps uncontrollable dissent in the future, the military may come into play once again. Both Buscayno and Sison have high regard for Aquino's moral leadership but appear wary about the sincerity of other members of the Cabinet who are apparently of the same "comprador" class that perpetuates an exploitative situation for profit-earning.

REPORTS VARY ON STATUS OF CEASEFIRE TALKS

Talks Reported Underway

OW180017 Tokyo KYODO in English 0002 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, March 18 KYODO -- Ceasefire talks with the communist New People's Army (NPA) and the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) rebels in central Mindanao, southern Philippines are reported underway following the withdrawal of troops from combat zones in the mountain areas of Maguindanao province Monday noon. Reports reaching Manila said that some 110 soldiers were moved out of two mountain towns on the orders of Brig Gen Rodrigo B. Gutang, constabulary regional commander.

Gutang told TEMPO, a local tabloid newspaper, that the ceasefire was in full effect last Sunday. He was quoted as saying that the pullout was in compliance with Commander-in-Chief and President Corazon C. Aquino's reconciliation policy calling for a ceasefire with the rebels.

Civic and religious groups led by Moslem leaders and Catholic priests and nuns are reported to be involved in organizing negotiations for a possible surrender of arms or participation in ceasefire talks. TEMPO said Gutang assured safe-conduct passes to rebels who wish to return from the hills. He said the troops withdrawn will be used to go after lawless elements and criminals, including warlords and public officials who refuse to surrender their firearms.

Gutang warned that his men will go after those officials, mostly identified with the deposed Marcos regime, after the deadline Monday on the surrender of arms. The troops will be temporarily confined to their barracks in Camp Parang, Maguindanao.

Enrile Doubts NPA Sincerity

BK180205 Manila PNA in English 0147 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, March 18 (PNA) -- Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile Tuesday said he doubted the sincerity of the communist New People's Army (NPA) to heed President Corazon Aquino's call for national reconciliation. He cited recent attacks by the NPA in Bicol Region killing 14 soldiers and policemen. "I think we should ask the NPA leadership if they are interested in reconciliation because in the past weeks, we have lost a number of government people who were attacked by the NPA's in spite of the pronouncement of the government that there should be a ceasefire," Enrile told newsmen.

He said it was said the military had suffered casualties because the soldiers want to heed the call of President Aquino for national unity and reconciliation. Other NPA attacks were also reported in various parts of the country during the past few days, he added. "It is my hope that the other side (NPA) will heed the call of the president for unity and reconciliation and stop the killing not only of soldiers and policemen but also civilians whose only fault perhaps was that they love freedom instead of tyranny," Enrile said.

NPA Denies Truce, Makes Demands

HK181005 Hong Kong AFP in English 0930 GMT 18 Mar 86

[By Cecil Morella]

[Text] Manila, March 18 (AFP) -- The Philippines Communist Party (CPP) has set new pre-conditions for talks with the Aquino government, including a virtual military pull-out from the countryside, and will continue fighting until they are met, a self-styled senior party leader said here today. The party official, who went under the alias of Diego and said he was a top party official in the central provinces, denied to reporters, including an AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE correspondent, that a de-facto ceasefire was in effect between the military and the New People's Army, the party's military wing. He said fighting had continued since Corazon Aquino took over the presidency from Ferdinand Marcos three weeks ago, and he warned of further clashes until the conditions he set out were met.

The CPP's central committee is demanding the arrest of provincial "warlords" and the disbanding of their armies, the immediate pullout of combat troops in the countryside, the release of all political prisoners, and a purge of the military ranks, he said.

The 16,000-strong NPA is primarily rural-based, so a military withdrawal effectively would leave the countryside to the NPA, observers said. Combat troops engaged against the NPA numbered between 28,800-43,200 men last October, according to the latest available official figures. Another set of demands made earlier for land reform and the dismantling of the U.S. bases in the Philippines are still in effect, he added. There was no immediate comment available from the government on the statement.

"These demands were set to prove the sincerity of the government," he said. The guerrillas will continue to wage a "people's war against the government of Corazon Aquino until certain demands are met," he added.

"There is no essential change in our strategy and tactics, and that is, waging a people's war," said the rebel leader, a former university professor. He justified the tough stance, saying: "One major political trend since Aquino came to power is still intense militarization in the countryside... the fact is that they are now more aggressive than before." He said that while the 20-year "dictatorship" of Mr. Marcos had been toppled by a civilian-backed military revolt last month, "the fascist structures and institutions of Marcos are still there."

He cited military abuses, repressive laws, warlords, and the president's power to make laws by decree as among the stumbling blocks to a truce. "Until now there is no condition of peace that would guarantee a negotiation for a ceasefire and so we will continue our business as usual... the war goes on but we remain open (to talks)," he said.

He said NPA-military clashes had taken place all over the country in the past two weeks, and he denounced the military's reported truce offer as a psychological war. "There has been no ceasefire at all," he said.

Mrs. Aquino, seeking to end the insurgency now nearing its 17th year, pledged during her presidential campaign to hold ceasefire talks with the rebels. Reports said Tuesday that some military units had declared a truce. The government has started freeing hundreds of political prisoners, many of them suspected communist guerrillas, but Mrs. Aquino has not taken a definitive stand on the giant U.S. Subic Naval and Clark Air Bases, whose terms expire in 1991. The bases, the largest of the U.S. overseas forces, are near vital choke points of major oil supply routes and provide a counterforce to the Soviet presence in Asia.

Diego said the CPP expected increased U.S. military assistance to the Aquino government's counter-insurgency campaign now that General Fidel Ramos, who led reformist officers in last month's revolt, has been made chief of staff. "They (U.S. officials) have now more direct access and control in programming the military to make it more effective as they did in El Salvador," he said, adding that the CPP was ready for that.

He said the presence of "progressive elements" in the new government would give the CPP's legal fronts and allies in cities and urban centers more leeway in their activities. But, he said the "urban partisan component" of the NPA's city warfare, comprising urban assassination squads, would continue to operate "to eliminate fascist elements" in the military and the government.

MALACANANG TEMPORARILY CLOSED AFTER CROWDS STAMPEDE

HK150228 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] President Corazon Aquino yesterday [14 March] assured the nation that her administration will always look after the welfare of the people, especially the poor. The president gave this assurance as she opened the doors of Malacanang at 9 a.m. yesterday to the public which, for the last 20 years, has been barred from entering the palace grounds. Seeing for themselves the lavish furnishings in the palace, the president said the people will be able to understand why the government at present is in such a predicament. Following her speech, Malacanang was opened for public tours, but it was immediately closed after people became unruly and rushed through the gates of the palace. Some women and children were reported injured.

President Aquino ordered the temporary closure to public visits until Tuesday. To prevent untoward incidents, visitors must secure a pass or ticket to enter the palace for tours. In issuing the temporary closure order, President Aquino appealed to the people for a more orderly tour to Malacanang.

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